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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Strike Holds Basic Issue

France Defers Austrian Move

League Asks Chaco Peace Try

Balbo Changes Armada Flight

Grove Humbles Mighty Yanks

China Dancers Wish to Dance

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and chief industrialists will apparently have to settle the soft coal strike in Pennsylvania. The coke company whose employees have struck is a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation, which has long stood for the open shop and the company union. Involved is the basic question of the relation between employers and unionism in the steel and coal industries. A peaceful adjudication is indispensable to the success of the broad plans of the National Recovery Act, and thus the highest spokesmen are pushed up to the conference table. Capital and Labor are equally aware of the tremendous stake thus quickly involved—Human minds should open, in a crisis time, to the rightness and power of sudden settlements.

¶ France's Foreign Ministry announces that no immediate move is envisaged to lessen tension between Germany and Austria. The implication is that the readiness of France and Italy to act should end the dropping of hostile propaganda over Austria by German airplanes and attacking of Chancellor Dollfuss from German radiocasting stations. If Britain should be drawn in, the Big Four that recently signed a 10-year peace pact for Europe may do their first disturbance-settling among themselves—And each is solemnly pledged to settle all such with his arms on the shelf and his elbows on the table.

¶ The League of Nations Council tries a new plan to bring peace to the no longer enchanting Chaco. It accedes to the request of warring Bolivia and Paraguay, consents to withhold temporarily the sending of its own commission to far South America and asks the belligerents' neighbors, Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru, to find for them a formula which can establish a just and lasting peace. The ABCP neighbors must base their solution on the League Covenant and report before the Council meets on Sept. 22. Hopes run high again for the ending of this long bloody fray, but—The League Council goes on dusting off its biggest Big Stick.

¶ Rome hears from Gen. Italo Balbo that he and his 24 big airplanes will not come home via Ireland after all. Long held up at Shoal Harbor, N. F., and despairing of satisfactory conditions off the Irish coast, the Italian Minister selects a route via the Azores and Lisbon and orders daily meteorological information until starting day after Aug. 10. Balbo, one of the most successful and daring of fliers, is calmly resolved to carry his conquering air armada back to Rome in safety. In flying a plane across the Atlantic weather wisdom is important—In flying a squadron weather wisdom's importance may be multiplied by 24.

¶ India added 34,000,000 people, or 10 per cent, to its population between 1921 and 1931. Dr. J. H. Hutton, British official, in a report reviewing the situation, sees no near danger of approach to a lack of sustenance for the huge increase in population. But the need of finding a solution of its political difficulties grows greater. As this is stressed, Mahatma Gandhi is sentenced to one year, after agitating. Mr. Gandhi is now unable to agree either with the Round Table plan or the native Indian congress—Which shows that India's political problems sometimes seem almost as big as bulging India itself.

¶ Sportsdom's international eyes fix on two bright spots in the American outdoors. At Yankee Stadium, New York, Robert Moses Grove, famous left-hander, pitches the Philadelphia Athletics to a 7—0 victory and terminates the Yankees' record series of 308 games without failing to score. Mighty Babe Ruth fans out three times and sees Jimmy Foxx surpass him in making his thirtieth home run for the season. Led by Helen Wills Moody, champion, American women tennis experts seek their third straight victory over clever British women at Forest Hills. Grand Mr. Grove, daring Dorothy Round—World worries can't monopolize the spotlight.

¶ China sees thousands of young women protesting the order of Peiping's Mayor forbidding their employment in cabarets as dancing partners. If they must change, then they want one year to get into other lines; but they argue warmly that theirs is a respectable calling. "Dancing partners violate no law and cannot be regarded as criminals," runs their plea. "Since the national revolution, the emancipation of women is one of the country's most urgent needs." The modern maidens agree never to appear in masculine trousers, as the Mayor sternly decrees, and admit one claim he makes—Their dancing as paid partners would indeed have shocked their honorable ancestors.

Population of India Increases 34,000,000 in Single Decade

Danger of Food Shortage Minimized in Report of Ethnological Expert—Hindu-Moslem Neighborliness Envisaged in Study of Origins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—Growth of more than 10 per cent in the population of India between the census of 1921 and that of 1931 added nearly 34,000,000 to its people. This is the figure produced by the final computation which has just been completed.

The increase is nearly equal to the total population of France or Italy and is more than the population of such important European countries as Poland or Spain. It brings the total population to a figure higher than the latest estimate of the population of China.

A voluminous report reviewing the situation was prepared by Dr. J. H. Hutton, member of the British Administration in India. He is an acknowledged authority on anthropology and ethnography; his review occupies three large volumes, besides a volume of statistics.

Since publication of the figures in the rough early last year, they have been the subject of considerable discussion and expert commentators have chiefly concentrated their attention on the problem of food production. They have argued that as the population of India already lives on the verge of scarcity they will shortly find themselves without enough to live upon.

Dr. Hutton holds that recent experience shows this theory to be fallacious. The general slump in the price of food and the difficulty of cultivators in selling their produce, he says, suggests that shortage of food supply is not the most serious problem. Yet he does not hesitate to describe the situation produced by this increase of population as grave. The growth in the 10 years now proceeding is excepted to be 40,000,000.

In a recent interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Dr. Hutton discussed the chapter he has included in his report on the origins of Hinduism, which claims that the beginning of Hindu culture and belief to be far different from the theory hitherto generally accepted, and suggests the possibility of a peaceable neighborliness between Hindu and Moslem in India far more promising than the relationship generally thought possible.

Dr. Hutton referred to an energetic agitation carried on during the actual census operations in 1931 by

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Austria to Start Public Projects Employing Needy

Work for 50,000 Planned In 'Works' Campaign; $12,000,000 in Fund

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—A public works scheme absorbing 50,000 jobless is to be undertaken by the Austrian Government, according to recent statements made by Herr Odo Neustadter-Sturmer, Secretary of State for Employment.

About $12,000,000 will be spent on building and improving roads in order to encourage automobile traffic, on river regulation, betterment of estates, electrification of the state railroads, bridges, water systems, canalization, sewerage, and international cable lines. Out of the 50,000 workers, approximately 10,000 are to be voluntary labor service workers, the rest full paid employees.

The Austrian Government, it is stated, realizes that economic distress is at the bottom of the present political trouble, and is seeking means of assisting more people back to work.

Farmer Comes to Aid Of Chicago Author Whose Story 'Fizzled'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MATTOON, Ill.—If you are going to write farm romances, you've got to know something about the farm.

Acting upon this hypothesis, Ernest Carmelle, young Chicago journalist, unloaded himself from a freight train southwest of here May 2. He figured that he should be able to produce a story worth at least $50. He wandered to the farm home of John Watson, where he disclosed his aspirations.

"You might stick around to help the old lady and kids for your board," Watson said, sizing up the polite young man.

Ma and the kids had more work to do than the Chicago youth thought possible for any one family. He himself, in fact, believed he did more work before breakfast than the ordinary city man did in a day.

Then when the rainy season let up, the young journalist was taught how to disk ground. Soon came corn planting and corn plowing. He had only six typewritten pages done on his romance by June 21, but he was able to finish the story with a happy ending by the evening of July 4.

The next morning the rural carrier picked it up. It was addressed to a magazine and was accompanied by a note telling the editor how the young author had collected the material from real life.

Two weeks later the manuscript came back—rejected. The editor commented by saying the young man surely had learned little, if anything, from being on the farm; that no one would buy the story.

Carmelle screwed up his face a bit and said:

"Perhaps I didn't learn anything here. Now that you have your wheat threshed, Mr. Watson, I am going to bum my way back to Chicago."

"No you're not," said the farmer. "That editor is a liar. You did learn something while here. You learned how to work. You worked hard and the price of grain went up, so I am giving you $75.

"But, Mr. Watson."

"That's all right. I read your story. I am giving you $60 for your work, $5 for tellin' that smart aleck editor he's a liar and $1 for your story."

Canadian 'Doleites' to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Eight thousand men now on the dole in Montreal will be at work at $18 a week within two weeks. It has been decided that work shall be done by fixed fee contract. Under this system the city will decide upon a project to be undertaken.

Ether Balloonist On Eve of Flight Seeks Seclusion

Lieut.-Commander Settle Not a Showman, But Pursuer of Fact

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 4—As final arrangements were being made here for the long-awaited flight tonight at 11 o'clock central daylight time of the stratosphere balloon from a Century of Progress exposition, Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle, who will pilot the balloon, might already have floated away into the stratosphere instead of waiting until the scheduled hour tonight—so far as interviewers were concerned.

The navy aviator who has been chosen for this epochal task had simply "disappeared" from reach, and one of the reasons given for this was that he is so little of a showman that it probably never occurred to him anybody would want to see him. Anyway he was resting up for the flight.

Almost everyone, perhaps, knows that Lieutenant-Commander Settle is the man who piloted the United States entry to success on its 965-mile flight in the Gordon Bennett international balloon races at Basel, Switz., last year. But probably everyone does not know that balloon racing is only one of Commander Settle's many aeronautical accomplishments; that aviation radio engineering is his specialty and that he is, in fact, one of very few men in the world licensed to fly every type of aircraft there is—planes, gliders, free and captive balloons, blimps and airships.

If there were any other kinds, he would fly them too, because that is the kind of man he is. Wants to know all there is about his job. Thus being one of the best all-round airmen in the world, and being more of a student about it than a showman, Commander Settle was the logical person to take up the Piccard balloon.

To illustrate what is meant by this description of his nature, Mr. Dempster MacMurphy, of the Chicago Daily News, who has been with Commander Settle perhaps more than any other man in Chicago, tells the following incident:

Asked about the chances for a new altitude record, Commander Settle said he felt them favorable but would like to make it clear that he had no intention of tampering with sound ballooning practice for the sake of a record. "Though I were within 10 feet of a record," Commander Settle is quoted as saying, "I would not sacrifice a pound of the ballast I deemed essential for a proper landing in going after it."

Still in his late thirties, Commander Settle was with the boys who graduated from Annapolis in 1918. He had lived his youth in Washington, although his family had come from Texas.

The Monitor Index

Friday, Aug. 4, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

Features

Events Tonight	3
Radio Programs	4
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	6
The Home Forum	7
"One on God's Side" [With Czech Translation]	
Daily Features	11
Editorials	12

Things Present

The leading editorial today plainly states the attitude of this newspaper toward crime news. After reading this your friends will understand why the Monitor reports only the essential news, without glorifying the criminal or minimizing the crime.

The five physical senses aren't so very trustworthy, according to Professor Pieron of the Paris Sorbonne. Read "What Do the Senses Tell?" on the Editorial page.

The housewife will welcome some favorite Italian recipes, on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

"Tom Bailey Leaves New Orleans," on the Home Forum page, will delight our seafaring readers.

More Ad-O-Grams on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the Book Reviews and Literary News page, Progress in Education page, Interior Decoration and Antiques page, and the weekly news map.

Milk Shortage Denied by Head Of Chain Stores

Sees No Need for Raising Price to Consumer to Aid Farmer

Three state departments have set their sleuths on the trail of an illusive milk shortage.

The Attorney-General, the Health Commissioner and the Director of the Division on the Necessaries of Life have taken up the chase springing from a conflict among New England dairy interests. The question is whether there is actually a shortage or whether certain producers are using this argument to inflict a price rise on the consumer, as others claim.

Blending into this picture also is the charge that milk distributors, rather than pass along a larger share of the milk dollar to the farmer, are agitating for an increase of 1 cent in milk prices in order that the consumer shall shoulder the burden of increasing the farmers' income.

Plenty of Milk

Due largely to the startling statement of a certain large chain-store head that he could get enough milk into Greater Boston at a moment's demand to "sail a battleship down Huntington Avenue," the State is taking steps to protect the consumer if necessary.

"Within one week," this large distributor declared, "I could increase my milk supply by 300,000 quarts if needed. I follow the market, and if there is a shortage of milk, I have yet to hear the consumer complain."

It was his contention that right now there was a 20 per cent surplus in the Greater Boston milk market. Ordinarily, he said, it was 30 per cent.

His refusal to join in a general 1-cent increase in milk prices is based on the conviction that other distributors are taking too large a share of the milk dollar. If the farmer is in need of money, he said, it implies that someone is cutting into the funds between the consumer and the producer.

This lets the public in on the secret of the chain store's success in coöperative marketing. The distributing end is satisfied with a small profit, a greater allowance finding its way into the farmer's pockets. The chain store organization has its own producing unit, using all the milk produced by that unit.

Best Price to Farmer

In the midst of apparent chaos in dairying, the chain store expert makes the illuminating statement that not once in 12 years has his organization been at odds with the farmer. "If we can do it, why can't the others?" he asks.

A further revelation is that this organization pays from 15 to 20 per cent more to its farmers than the general run of dairy farmers get. The consumer may well ask if the

(Continued on Page 2, Column

LaGuardia Picked To Lead Campaign Against Tammany

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, enrolled Republican and fusion candidate in 1929, who has been seven times Representative in Congress from New York, has been picked to head the fusion campaign against Tammany in November, and today the slate makers are busy writing the balance of the ticket.

It will be the strongest line-up the forces opposing Tammany can devise, and the consensus today is that with a standard-bearer of such proved fighting ability as Major LaGuardia, reinforced by the full influence and political strategy of Judge Samuel Seabury and Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, Republican State chairman, all signs are indicative of success at the polls in November.

The selection of Major LaGuardia was first and last a victory for Judge Samuel Seabury, without whose support the fighting air major could not have been put across. He had repudiated all Republican connections and had the most powerful opposition the Republican regulars under the leadership of Mr. Charles S. Whitman, one-time Governor, could muster. Indeed, previous polls of the Republican mayoralty committee of which Mr. Whitman is chairman had shown a major faction solidly opposed to the LaGuardia choice. This opposition held until today, when it crumbled.

Tear Gas Closes New York Exchange

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Fumes from what officials decided was a cylinder of tear gas swept through the New York Stock Exchange early this afternoon, compelling a suspension of trading and giving the financial district its most exciting incident since the bomb explosion outside the J. P. Morgan offices many years ago.

No one was hurt, but scores of workers in the big building at the corner of Broad and Wall Streets suffered severely irritated eyes as they groped their way to the sidewalks.

The New York police department's bomb squad immediately began an investigation, but before it was completed the Stock Exchange, through Mr. Allen Lindley, its vice-president, announced that its own inquiry had disclosed that "unknown persons" had placed a cylinder of the gas at one of the intakes of the exchange ventilating system.

Police Move to Silence Rackets

Both Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Minute Men of 1933 Rise Against Crime

Top—Members of the National Council of 76. Left to Right, Seated: Joseph B. Keenan, Special Assistant to the Attorney-General to Conduct Campaign Against Racketeers and Kidnapers; Senator Royal S. Copeland (D.) of New York, Chairman Senate Racket Investigating Committee; Col. James A. Moss, President-General, United States Flag Association; Mrs. John Allan Dougherty, Washington; Newbold Noyes, Executive Vice-President of the Council. Back Row: William Gates, Information Director, Department of Justice; Gen. William Horton; William Green, President American Federation of Labor; Patrick J. Hurley, Formerly Secretary of War. Bottom: J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.

Germany Denies Treaty Violations In Austrian Case

Possible Intervention by France Deprecated in Press Comments

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 4—The plan which has been under discussion for official intervention by France and its allies at Berlin concerning Austro-German relations, occupies a prominent place in leading newspapers here today.

That any such interference would not improve, but rather worsen, the relations between these neighbor states is the general opinion running through all press comments, which, it must be remembered, are now government-controlled. Germany, it is declared, has not done anything to justify even intervention under the Four Power pact, neither has the Reich gone against Article 80 of the Versailles Treaty, which recognizes Austria's independence and to which Germany is signatory.

To the charge that Germany's action is against the spirit of the Four Power pact, semiofficial sources reply that the pact should be used not to raise diplomatic conflict, but, contrariwise, to purify the European atmosphere. And it is emphasized that whatever Austria's attitude toward Germany may be, Germany itself is certainly for an understanding.

Conditions on Frontiers

Meanwhile, however, conditions on Germany's frontier with Austria, as on the frontiers with Czechoslovakia and other states, continue abnormal. National Socialists are continuing propaganda, individuals are seeking to cross and recross frontiers, and "airplanes of uncertain origin" have been scattering pamphlets against the Dollfuss Government on Austrian territory.

Germany replies to the charges that its radiocasting station has been propagandizing against the Austrian Government by declaring such is hardly a matter for diplomatic action. On similar grounds Germany could long ago have protested against the French radio station at Strassbourg on the grounds of its interference in Germany's internal politics, it is contended.

Germany considers whatever has happened hitherto between Austria and itself more or less a matter of internal politics, and a certain section of the press here comes to the conclusion that any proposal to in-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Educating Police for Work Makes Biggest Step in Years

Antagonism of Old School Broken Down at Chiefs' Convention in Face of Inroads of Organized Crime All Over the United States

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 4—Education of policemen for their work made a greater advance at this week's convention here of the International Association of Chiefs of Police than at any meeting in the association's 40 years, it is commented by experts on police training.

There has been much resistance among chiefs of police to the incoming of educational methods on the force, just as various newspaper editors have been skeptical of schools of journalism. Many self-made men in both professions have put all their trust in experience and scouted the teacher.

But the resistance of the police chief broke down conspicuously at this stage of the fight on organized crime and at this convention, as police leaders sensed it. The strong program in itself attested the change. Some chiefs of police grumbled at there being too many professors on it.

The professors brought the big point of view of the best students of government. Forward-looking policemen applauded their invitation.

This greater interest in educational measures was translated into action yesterday in one of the few resolutions adopted. The association moved toward the broader development of police training. It authorized a committee to take up the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

State Stands Between Police Strikers and Jobs

Just as the State 14 years ago threw its forces into the breach left by the walkout of the Boston police, so it stands today between the striking policemen and their jobs.

When Gov. Joseph B. Ely was told today that the 500 remaining policemen of the 1117 who struck in 1919 were to initiate a drive for reinstatement through the Boston City Council, he said this is definitely not a political matter and that the State Civil Service Commission must pass on any such reinstatements. Efforts by the policemen to regain their jobs evoked memories of Boston's streets in 1919 on which outlawry was rife.

There were commentators today who remembered and steeled their sympathies against leniency; there were others who remembered and mentioned mitigating circumstances, who said 14 years was a long period of expiation. These latter persons declared the policemen's chances for reinstatement could be enhanced by straightforward action through the regular channels. The Governor said there is no joker in the act providing for reinstatement of certain municipal officers, whereby the policemen, it is alleged, have found a loophole for getting back their jobs. This act provides for hearings before the Civil Service Commissioner as a condition for reinstatement.

The act, according to State House authorities, in no way opens up means for the strikers to be reinstated, except through the ordinary machinery whereby the police commissioner recommends reinstatement and the Civil Service Commissioner grants a heading to the petitioning officer. Thus, two state officials pass on any petition for reinstatement, and, according to the act, the selectment of a town or the council of a city merely passes on whether to accept the commissioner's recommendation. Therefore, the act gives the Council no power even of initiating reinstatement. It is considered possible, however, that the Boston City Council may pass an order calling on the police commissioner to open the way for a hearing in behalf of the policemen.

Libraries to Offer Talking Novels

Inventor Records Full-Length Books On Disks by 'Constant Speed' System

"Sound libraries" are forecast by the development of phonograph records, playing continuously for an hour and 16 minutes, by Mr. Edward Harris, a Los Angeles inventor of sound-recording machinery. The disks are the standard 16-inch size used for electrical transcriptions.

Mr. Harris explains that with the possibility of extending the playing time to three hours about 35,000 words could be recorded upon both sides of a disk, reading at an average speed of 200 words a minute. The New Testament, for instance, could be reproduced in five or six records and an ordinary length novel could be transcribed on two or three records.

Extension of the playing time under the present system is done by more efficient use of the sound track, the inventor explained. This is not achieved either by crowding more grooves upon a record or by increasing its size. The inventor styles it "straight line" recording and an examination of the grooves under a microscope reveals an apparent degree of regularity.

A simple mechanical device keeps the record moving past the needle at a constant speed, regardless of its position in relation to the center of the disk. Thus, 16-inch records revolve at the rate of 40 revolutions a minute while the needle is following the inside tracks, and are reduced to a minimum of eight revolutions a minute while it is tracing the outer tracks.

The change in speed is brought about by the action of a small rubber wheel which travels along a rod below the playing disk and turns the record by friction. As the needle moves from the center of the record to the outside, the wheel keeps step directly beneath.

Electrical transcriptions are played from the inside beginning at a point about 10 inches from the spindle toward the outside rim, since recording problems develop toward the center. This playing method is not new, however, having been used in the early days of the phonograph by the Pathé company.

There are generally losses in most friction drives and the inventor has not revealed just how he prevents possible changes in pitch due to slipping of the friction wheel.

Manufacturing costs for the records are no greater than for any other form of transcription, according to Mr. Harris; but he believes that the reproducing apparatus can be produced far more cheaply than the average phonograph upon the market. It could also be attached to the family radio, he said.

The Braille Institute has investigated the machine and its possibilities for opening new fields of entertainment and instruction to the blind, especially for those who do not read Braille. Mr. Harris moved his apparatus recently to the Braille Institute, and is continuing his experiments there.

Balbo's Air Squadron Taking Azores Route

ROME, Aug. 4 (AP)—Gen. Italo Balbo, commander of a squadron of 24 Italian seaplanes, sent a message from Shoal Harbor, N. F., today saying he had decided to change the return route and go by way of the Azores and Lisbon.

President Acts To Bring Coal Strike to End

Reported Settlement Is Imminent Through His Intervention

Outlook Is Brighter

Said That Frick Company, Main Unit in Trouble, Had Agreed to Discuss Terms

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—The intervention of President Roosevelt in the Pennsylvania soft coal strike was apparently bearing fruit this afternoon, and a settlement of the labor difficulty was held to be imminent.

A conference of soft coal operators and labor executives was held in the office of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, from which came the report that settlement terms had been negotiated.

Early reports coming from the conference were the most encouraging that have been heard since trouble started in the H. C. Frick Coke Company in the Pennsylvania soft coal field, where mines have been the scene of disorder resulting in bloodshed.

This conference followed fruitless efforts to bring principals together yesterday. Mr. Thomas Moses, president of the company, declined to deal with Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America. This impasse really resulted in turning the matter over to President Roosevelt on one side and the United States Steel Corporation, which operates the Frick Coke Company, on the other.

Roosevelt Acts

Though Mr. Roosevelt has not appeared publicly thus far in the matter it is known that presidential pressure toward an industrial settlement is being exerted behind the scenes. Mr. W. A. Irwin is president of the United States Steel Corporation.

The Frick Coke Company is a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. It is understood that Mr. Moses had turned the matter over to a higher official of this company, of which Mr. W. A. Irwin is president.

At the same time, General Johnson announced that he had communicated the facts to President Roosevelt, who is known to be watching developments closely. The supposition accordingly grows here that the matter at issue—involving questions of the most momentous importance in the development of the National Recovery Act—has been transferred to the highest authorities for an effort at agreement.

Though superficially only a comparatively minor strike in one state, the controversy at issue involves the whole relationship between unionism and employers in the coal and steel industries, which has produced protracted difficulties over a period of 50 years. Involved in the dispute is the hostility of the great United States Steel Corporation to organized labor, and its support of the open shop and the company union.

Issue Is Important One

Back of this again are still larger issues. For the whole of American industrialism with one or two exceptions has taken the same attitude in the past as the United States Steel Corporation. The Detroit motorcar manufacturers, the aluminum plants at Pittsburgh—almost without exception all the great industries of the country—have opposed unionism and successfully fought it off for several generations.

Now comes the question of the place of unionism under the banner of the "Blue Eagle." Labor says that operators should not be permitted to join in immense cartels for coöperative action, such as are now being set up, without giving similar prerogatives to its own workers. A time of rising prices always has been a time for strikers and union gains.

Accordingly in the contest around the Frick Coke Company, there has suddenly developed a larger contest with the most far-reaching consequences for labor and industry. The principals in the dispute are well aware of the significance of the development, and little expectation is held that the first step in the agreement will be taken without the full knowledge and possible intervention of the highest authorities on the two sides—President Roosevelt on one and the United States Steel Corporation on the other.

N. R. A. Campaign Marches On

Meanwhile the work of the N. R. A. enlistment campaign is going steadily on. Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, federal railroad coördinator, in identical telegrams addressed to the presidents of all Class 1 railroads stated that 40,000 jobs had been restored since June 1 and appealed "that the railroads spend every available dollar in putting men back to work."

"In so doing their part in the drive," he said, "They will, I believe serve their own interests as well as those of the country."

Plans were launched by General Johnson for an educational campaign to be carried on by a large staff of which the nucleus would consist of 200 nationally prominent men and women, including members of the cabinet.

Reports from the cities continued to come in telling of individual work going on to speed the campaign

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Wallace Favors Erosion Control To Conserve Land

Tennessee Valley Plans Revealed at Institute; Order Stressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKSBURG, Va., Aug. 4—The need for conserving the nation's chief resource, land, was stressed by the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, when he emphasized the importance of erosion control. He said the Federal Government had set aside $5,000,000 of public works funds for erosion control areas.

"It will be a lasting victory for our civilization when we learn to take steep slopes out of field crops and put them into grass and trees, when the humus supply of soils can be maintained, and when crop rotations that minimize erosion can be practiced," he declared.

He said the Administration had adopted a definite policy withdrawing submarginal land from production at the same rate at which land is brought into use by reclamation.

The "land use" round table among other things recommended the policy of zoning rural areas along somewhat similar lines as urban areas have been established for specified purposes.

Orderly development of a region so that its inhabitants may have economic well-being and at the same time have time for leisurely pursuits is the vision of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, its chairman, said.

It is the belief of those in charge of the project that order, harmony and design in the region may raise the general level of welfare. Growth by plan rather than by accident is guiding vision. A country to develop the greatest happiness for its people must be managed and not subjected to exploitation as has laid waste to certain sections of Portugal and Greece, it was said.

The valley authority is to operate the power resources in the Tennessee Valley in order to provide a fair yardstick for the comparison of public ownership and operation of power plants with that of private ownership.

To make it a fair demonstration, a fair accounting system, charging taxes and depreciation, has been set up; and appointments of personnel are to be made on a merit system rather than through political preference.

Within a year Dr. Morgan predicted, the authority will be developing fertilizers. Research is being conducted on cheaper methods of making potash and phosphates. There is at present an oversupply of nitrates so that it is hardly possible that the government-owned plant can make nitrates cheaper than private plants are making them now, but it is possible that cheaper methods of making phosphates and potash can be developed.

Among other things the authority is interested in is the proper balance of industry in the Tennessee Valley with agriculture, with correcting erosion which is laying waste to certain sections, conserving natural resources such as forests and minerals. The development of small industry in the communities, and assisting them through providing coöperative accounting means and marketing methods; and the training of community mechanics.

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Preparing for a Warm Welcome

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Y. M. C. A. Youths and Secretaries at Blue Hill Cabin

Educating Police for Work Makes Biggest Step in Years

(Continued from Page 1)

question with the American Municipal Association.

Seek United Action

This organization last spring called a conference on police training, in conjunction with the University of Chicago. The conference recommended that a program of training police instructors and the establishment of police training schools be instituted at the earliest possible moment.

The conference also invited the police chiefs' association to join with the American Municipal Association in sponsoring the program. The chiefs voted to collaborate with the association in studying the proposal and to report their results to the next meeting.

"Adequate training of police personnel is a matter of utmost importance," the chiefs' round table on selection and training of personnel reported in its conclusions to the convention yesterday.

A general adaptability test has been worked out to be used in the selection of recruits, said Mr. L. V. Jenkins, commissioner of police of Portland, Ore., in presenting the findings. These also called for more attention to character.

"It was felt by the group," continued the report, "that greater emphasis should be given to the investigation of character of men successfully passing their examinations." The importance of eliminating those found to be unsuited during their probation period was stressed and better examinations were called for.

Better Education

Need for stronger educational methods was brought out in an earlier address by the officer in charge of Chief Jenkins' training school, at Portland, Capt. Harry M. Niles, himself a university man.

"Statisticians tell us we have about 2,000,000 criminals in the United States and among them some very highly educated people," Captain Niles pointed out. "The criminal usually specializes in a certain class of crime, and education serves them in their profession as it does those engaged in a lawful endeavor. We cannot expect to combat an educated criminal class with an uneducated police organization. The opportunity is ours, we must introduce business methods into police organizations, with courtesy, efficiency and economy in mind at all times.

"Law enforcement officers must depend upon education for elevation, and when qualified will be readily accepted into the ranks of other business and professional men of the community."

Nevertheless, police training generally is not at all what it should be, according to experts. Out of one recent investigation in the larger cities, only 15 out of 34 police schools studied were found to be worthy of the name of school.

Keenan Outlines Campaign

The Federal Government's policy in attacking kidnaping and racketeering was outlined last night to the police chiefs by Mr. Joseph B. Keenan of Cleveland, specially named assistant to the Attorney-General to lead the Government's campaign in these fields.

Mr. Keenan declared that the Government planned to enforce vigorously and relentlessly the federal laws which embraced kidnaping and other forms of threat and violence. It proposed also to lend itself as a coördinating and cooperative agency for law enforcement throughout the country.

While in no sense attempting to initiate federal in place of local law enforcement, the Department of Justice had found a great need in communities for the team work between all agencies it aims to promote, Mr. Keenan said.

He reported that the Federal Government would offer legislation next year to Congress, based on study between now and then of what was needed to bring its full force against organized crime.

Indorse Boy Scouts

The Boy Scouts were officially indrosed by the chiefs of police by resolution. They declared that it was essential to the future welfare of the nation properly to train youth to the responsibilities and duties of good citizenship. The Boy Scouts and kindred organizations, they found, are, "providing a medium for such training and the molding of the character of our future citizens."

Need for citizens to report the commission of a crime and the whereabouts of a criminal when known was brought out vigorously in another resolution. The willingness of citizens to testify when cognizant of facts which might lead to apprehension and prosecution was declared vital.

These points were emphasized in a statement applauding the effort that Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, director of the United States bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, has made to interest the public in doing its part in running down crime. President Roosevelt was thanked for reappointing Mr. Hoover.

The association recorded the police chiefs "as a unit in the desire to render our undivided support and coöperation to the President and the Attorney-General of the United States in their interest in stamping out kidnaping and racketeering and other phases of the crime problem."

The chiefs voted to meet next year at Washington, partly, it appeared, because of the interest of President Roosevelt and the Federal Government in checking crime.

Mr. Charles A. Wheeler, chief of police of Bridgeport, Conn., was elected president.

New York Police Prepare Intense Drive on Crime

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—The New York police department is preparing to intensify its campaign against kidnaping and other crimes, following a letter which Mayor P. O'Brien sent to Mr. James S. Bolan, police commissioner yesterday, requesting him to mobilize the full resources of his department to that end.

"It is my desire that the police department concentrate its activities in a determined warfare on gangsters. Particularly am I desirous of putting an end to the growing menace of kidnaping. The Federal Government is warning the nation against this new order of things. The Governor and Legislature of our own state are taking action. I urge that you coöperate with the United States Department of Justice and all state authorities to put an end to this vicious and lucrative industry of the underworld."

Mr. Bolan, in commenting on the letter, said the intensive campaign the police department has already under way "will be intensified, if that is possible."

"I will make use of all the forces I have at my command to put them at this work."

Suppression of Crime Put Up to Government

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 4 (AP)—The problem of suppression of crime in the nation's cities today was put squarely up to the Federal Government in an official report by Senator Louis J. Murphy (D.) of Iowa.

"A federal law enforcement unit that will cover the populous centers, working quietly, thoroughly and relentlessly, is the answer to the need," said Senator Murphy, who is a member of the Senate subcommittee investigating rackets.

His report was directed to the people of Chicago, where he made his preliminary investigation and where he is to hear further testimony soon.

Shortage of Milk Denied by Store Head

(Continued from Page 1)

proposed price increase by other groups is not a reflection upon the irregular firing of their own machine.

The chain store head is not arguing against relief for the farmer. Producers tell of scorched fields and empty barns. Without money, the farmer cannot buy grain. Without grain, he cannot produce; without production, there is a milk shortage.

But there is another chapter in the milk story. It tells of jobless men trying to scrape together the price of milk to keep their families going. A cent is as dear to them as it is to the farmer. The chain store man speaks for the consumer.

There seems to be no question that production has fallen off. But a month ago the chain store expert recalled a 50 per cent surplus in the Boston market. Production, he contends, has not been stepped down more than enonugh to cut this surplus in half.

He ridiculed the idea that anyone could control price levels. If demand exceeds the supply, he said, neither he nor anyone else could keep the prices down. Because he feels able to hold his price, he thinks this is clear indication that no shortage exists.

At a meeting today in the State House, dairy interests will attempt to iron out the marketing pattern.

Germany Denies Treaty Violations

(Continued from Page 1)

tervene during the process of the international idea of equal justice for new Germany still lacks practical expression.

Meanwhile the system of conformity to the ideals of the National Socialist state, which has been introduced into almost all other branches of German national life, is being applied to the German diplomatic service today.

Forty-eight members of the service are reported to be permanently retired or to have relinquished their posts to hold themselves "at the disposal of the Government" during the near future.

Dr. Friedrich Wilhelm von Prittwitz und Gaffron, German Ambassador to Washington, who temporarily relinquished his post when Chancellor Adolf Hitler assumed power, is now permanently retired.

The German ambassadors at Brussels, Lisbon and Mexico are temporarily retired. Herr Herbert von Dirksen, Ambassador to Moscow, is to go to Tokyo and be succeeded by Count Rudolf Nadolny, who represented Germany at the Disarmament Conference.

France Prepared to Act If Hostility Continues

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 4—Hoping that the warning that it is ready to act if action is required will make actual intervention unnecessary, the French Foreign Ministry let it be known today that for the present no immediate move is envisaged to lessen the tension between Germany and Austria.

France, it is understood from authoritative sources, feels strongly that the existing situation between the Reich and Austria must not be allowed to develop, and that such incidents as the alleged flights of German planes, dropping hostile propaganda over Austrian territory, and the radiocast attacks on Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss from German stations must cease.

The French Government remains ready to act in concert with the other powers if necessary to stop such disturbing activities.

Speakeasy Boss Says He's Worried About 'Unrefined Saloons' and Beer!

Bootleggers and speakeasy proprietors are "getting worried" but it sounds like a lot of crocodile tears as The Crimson, Harvard undergraduate newspaper, notes a wailing cry throughout its interview with the proprietor of "one of Boston's largest."

"It's going to mean unemployment for more than 100,000 people in this country," the easy-speaking gentleman is quoted as saying. "You're going to have saloons again just as sure as even now with beer you're getting a lot of holes-in-the-wall where low-class loafers get together and scheme.

"Now the speakeasy is an ideal institution, quiet and refined, and the food is better than in a lot of restaurants. It's good, too, because it keeps liquor away from those people who can't afford it.

"Never drink a drop myself; the stuff is no good. But as long as the public is still paying 50 and 75 cents a drink for it, why should I care? My business is illegal but don't get the idea it's unethical.

"Beer cuts into our business? I'll say it does. We were running fine this winter and none of the clubs cutting in on our trade. When they passed the beer bill we were afraid it was going to ruin us, but the people who drink heavily never stop, and it'll take a generation to get them out of the habit.

"Of course, even with prohibition gone, taxes on liquor are bound to be so high that some dispensers will hate to hand over "cuts" to the Government and you can't blame them. It's just like watching some glutton gobble up the free lunches given them by good drink customers. That's going to put us back into business again, but it won't be like the good old days of prohibition."

Business Trips
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Lake and Woods Beckon to Youth At Y. M. C. A. Cabin

New Venture Provides Recreation to Many in Blue Hills

Cool lake breezes, tall pines and woods untrodden are attracting nightly and week-end groups of young men to the outing cabin of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, located near Ponkapog Lake, in the Blue Hills.

The cabin is a new venture of the "Y" designed to give fellows who work in the hot city and who seldom have an opportunity to enjoy outdoor life, an evening of camping in its most realistic form.

Expeditions to the cabin are held almost every night during the summer months. Groups are limited to 10 on each trip. It is pointed out that a purpose of the camp is to encourage good - fellowship and friendliness. This small number is not enlarged upon because it is the belief of officials in charge of this new recreational type of program, that the real objective would be defeated. Keeping the groups limited enables campers to become thoroughly acquainted with each other in the course of the hours that they are at the camp.

Within commuting distance of Boston, the outing cabin already has given to hundreds of young boys and men from the ages of 18 upwards, a taste of something which many have never had before. Camping either has been too much of an expense or else conditions were such with the individual that he never had the opportunity.

The outing cabin is open only to Y. M. C. A. members, but those in charge of this branch of the "Y" work say that "anybody can become a member of the association, regardless of cost," thus making the privilege of the camp available to every boy and man.

In surroundings quite in contrast with that of their daily routines, the groups who make up the after work and week-end parties at the cabin, find much to do in the short time that they are there. Wood-chopping is a favorite pastime and one may be assured that the camp wood-box is never empty. Canoeing, fishing, and swimming are the lake sports while hiking, making trails, nature study and horseback riding are the wood sports.

When a group is formed for a visit to the cabin, a cook is appointed, the menu decided upon and groceries purchased. The cost seldom exceeds 35 cents on the night excursions and a bit more for the week-end trips.

A Y. M. C. A. secretary usually accompanies the party. He is the contact man on the expeditions and aids as much as he can in getting fellows acquainted, teaching them how to build camp-fires. He also arranges subjects for discussion around the open fire outside the cabin at night.

All improvements to the cabin and the grounds are made by the various groups. Much clearing away of underbrush and dead trees has been done. Some artistic touches have been added so that the camp is as attractive outside as it is inside.

Oftentimes, it is pointed out, as many as six nationalities will be represented in a group of 10 visiting the camp. Another time, perhaps it will be a national gathering with representatives of more than five states in attendance.

The "Y" outing cabin is also used for staff meetings. Twice a year or more, secretaries and other officials gather to discuss plans for the ensuing months and ways in which they can be of more service, both to the Y. M. C. A. as an organization and to the community.

League Refers Chaco Plan To South American Powers

GENEVA, Switz., Aug. 3 (AP)—The League of Nations Council decided at a secret session today to turn over to the A. B. C. powers the negotiations to end the conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay over the Gran Chaco.

A resolution to this effect was scheduled for adoption at a public meeting later in the day. The parties to the conflict, favoring negotiations by neighboring countries instead of by the League itself, requested that the problem be placed in the hands of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru.

Midland Steel Products

CLEVELAND, Aug. 4 — Midland Steel Products Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $341,800 after expenses, depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of $135,950 in the June quarter of 1932. For the six months ended June 30, 1933, net profit was $278,896, compared with a net loss of $275,085 in the first half of 1932.

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In Boston's Two Capitols

Watch Dog Growls

The municipal research bureau is growling like a good watch dog over the city budget which has grown larger right under its nose. The bureau had no sooner finished analyzing the $36,750,000 1931 budget than the Mayor presented it with another one to analyze.

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This was the supplementary budget that added about $4,000,000 to the yearly requirement, wiping out, the bureau said today, estimated savings.

★ ★ ★

The bureau now calls for further retrenchment, snaps at the Mayor, and speaks about the questionable practices of borrowing for welfare relief.

N. R. A. Costs Mount

Mayor Curley today was short on oil for the troubled waters and long on woe for the economy group. The N. R. A., bouncing into almost everyone's home like a gilded Pollyanna, has a sour look for the city budget commissioner. Up go municipal costs for labor material, etc., adding some 20 per cent to the price of running the government, the Mayor said. Boston will be lucky, he added, right in the teeth of the watch dog, if smiling Nira does not cost the city $1,000,000 extra.

Many Hats in Ring

Boston political skies are dark with mayoralty candidates. As the election approaches, Mr. Alonzo B. Cook, former state auditor, Mr. Joseph F. O'Connell, former congressman, and Mr. Joseph A. Langone Jr., North End senator, have filed their papers.

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And the word is that the following have either announced their candidacy or intend to run: Malcolm C. Nichols, former Mayor of Boston; Frederick W. Mansfield, attorney; William J. Foley, district attorney of Suffolk County; Thomas C. O'Brien, former district attorney; John W. McCormick, congressman, and Henry Parkman Jr., state senator.

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With the exception of three, all of these candidates are in the Democratic boat, and the captain wants some of them to retire and "stop rocking" before it has a chance of sinking. But Democratic leaders grimly foresee a round gross of additional hopeful mayors before the month is up, despite all importunities.

Costly Insurance

Father Massachusetts may grin and dig into his pocket to reimburse the $1,000,000 that auto owners have lost during the 30 failures of companies writing compulsory insurance.

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Contends Representative Manevitch, who introduced a bill to that end today: The State compels these drivers to put their pocketbooks on chopping block. There is only one thing to do—make good.

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For the future, he introduced a second bill calling for a deposit or bond, put up by every company writing compulsory insurance from now on. That might be called insuring insurance.

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Counsel Comes High

For all that Massachusetts feels its legislators are prima donnas when it comes to salaries, their $2000 a year is dwarfish compared to the money paid some lobbyists to promote special interests before the lawmakers. The Massachusetts Electric & Gas Association, it is learned today, paid a law firm $10,000 for its legislative counsel during the past session of the Legislature.

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Coming down into picayune figures, that is comparatively, it is discovered from state figures that the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank paid $450 to Michael H. Sullivan for the same services.

Tax Revisions Sought

Taxes just passed in a hurry will be corrected—and not repented at leisure. Already, the state commissioners of taxation have organized a committee to iron out any overlappings in state and federal tithes which were overlooked in the turbulence of passing the National Public Works taxes.

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Massachusetts has worked out its own relations with cities and towns as clear as the multiplication table. A little more juggling with the federal authorities and there will be no danger of the various tax inspectors arriving at the front door simultaneously, stepping on each other's toes.

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When Governors Meet

Nothing so archaic as yesterday's plans. Such is the tempo of the times, and the Governor of Massachusetts sees the plan formerly laid for New England railroads outmoded by the swift march of events. The appointment of a federal coördinator for the railroads has necessitated another meeting of the governors of the six states to amend their plans in accordance with the federal program. The meeting will take place as soon as Governor Winant of New Hampshire returns from the West.

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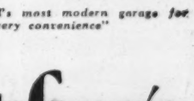

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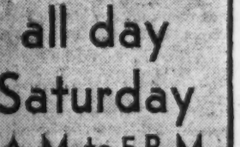

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Code for Textiles Cuts Welfare Aid In New England

Demand for Labor Rises 30 to 100 Per Cent in Massachusetts

The national industrial program is not a bluff, New England learned today.

Lofty expectations are being realized with the statement from the Massachusetts State Commissioner of Public Welfare that probably 2000 families had dropped off the state welfare list as the result of the textile code. Other states report similar conditions.

A canvass of the private employment agencies revealed that the demands for workers have increased from 30 to 100 per cent in the last five days. Plants that seemed to have dropped off the industrial map have been calling for workers.

Cautious New Englanders, who in contrast to business men in other sections of the country, wait to effect their agreements before sending them to Washington, have nevertheless sent 18,046 acceptances of the blanket code to the capital, it was announced today. These agreements affect 332,517 workers and cover about five days of mobilization.

Rush of Agreements

In the first mail today, 6000 agreements came through to the New England headquarters in Boston.

For the first time, the harassed administrators of the New England headquarters have had time to take an inventory of results of their intense activities, which consist of answering 2000 telephone calls a day and coping with the individual problems of perplexed employers.

The results are deemed highly satisfactory.

It is considered significant that the small business man is responding with remarkable alacrity—a response that has hastened the arrangement, announced today, whereby employers hiring less than three men or one-man shops may come under the code. There are many companies holding out in favor of effecting the permanent code that must be submitted by Sept. 1.

Lack of Workers Shown

A real lack of workers has developed in some small communities, according to Mr. W. E. Freeland, technical adviser of the District Recovery Board. To employers in such communities the problem has become acute, he said. They are weeks and months behind with their orders and there is no surplus of help to rescue them.

There is a real awakening, he declared, represented by the uprooting of the traditional belief in long hours and low wages.

According to the employment agencies, benefits in the blanket code are falling last on the white collar worker who was not working long hours normally.

It becomes increasingly evident that both the employers and labor are to accept the challenge to police the provisions of the program. To this end, the Associated Shoe Manufacturers has been formed.

Boot and Shoe Code

New England shoe manufacturers are prepared to accept the permanent code affecting boot and shoe industries, but the western manufacturers are holding out on the wage provisions that allow smallest wages in smallest communities. The western plants, mostly in communities of 25,000 or under, want the smallest wage to start at that point, while the eastern manufacturers want the low wage to start in towns of 10,000 or under.

Under special provisions of the grocery codes, marketmen and grocers are to regard Sunday as an unqualified holiday, but may work 10 hours on Saturday. Every dealer in the Boston-New England Wholesale Grocers' Association has been practically ordered to sign the permanent code without taking exceptions since effecting of the permanent code would relieve grocers from the drastic provisions of the blanket agreement.

Massachusetts banks yesterday got underway to comply with the special bank code, whereby no employee shall work more than 40 hours or receive less than $15 a week in cities of 500,000 or over. Mr. Warner Allen, secretary of the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League, has sent a letter to the various associations accepting provisions of the temporary code.

New teeth have appeared for the temporary code with the announcement that questionnaires are to be sent to blue eagle holders, and unless it can be shown that these holders have definitely increased their staff or purchasing power, they will be deprived of the insignia. This will, it is hoped, guard against a practice already bruited about, namely, the discharging of workers getting higher pay in favor of inexperienced help to whom the minimum wages may be paid.

Among the large firms and companies that came in yesterday were: The Economy Grocery Store Corporation, hiring 2150 persons; the Florence Stove Company, 1570 workers; the American Thread Company, 1582 workers, and Bird & Son Company, 1648 persons.

Button, Button, Who Has the Button?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—London News Agency

'Ho Hum,' Says the Donkey, 'All in the Day's Work'

The Coster and His 'Lady,' However, Seem Right Pleased Over Their Success in Winning the Cup in the Pearly King's Parade

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Pearly kings—costermongers with hundreds of glistening white buttons sewn on their clothes—are still seen in London, but mostly now on "show" occasions, such as processions, gala and flag days.

At the recent costers' and street traders' Donkey and Pony Show in Regent's Park, the "Pearlies" were there in force. Their womenfolk were resplendent in hats adorned with monster feathers reminiscent of late Victorian fashions.

Lady Newborough presented prizes to winners at the show. The reason why "Pearlies" first came to sew buttons on their clothes remains a mystery.

Public to Be Kept Informed What Prices Are Reasonable

Weekly List Will Be Issued by Government to Prevent Gouging by Dealers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—To keep the consumer from being gouged by profiteers as prices rise, the Administration has determined to issue a weekly list of fair prices for the every day necessities.

The issuance of this weekly bulletin was announced as the Administration planned a nation-wide buying drive as the next step in the recovery program. Naturally, prices will increase as a result of the higher costs of raw materials, higher wages and processing taxes, but directors of the recovery move do not intend that any one shall receive more than his share of the increased buying power.

The figures will be compiled by the agricultural adjustment administration in coöperation with the bureau of labor statistics. At first only prices of bread, milk and other foodstuffs will be quoted but the statistics will later be enlarged to cover clothing and other necessities. More than 1000 stores in 50 cities will be used as sources for the compilation.

Not only will the consumer learn from the price list how much he ought to pay, but he will be able to tell just how much the farmer and laborers get out of the increased price he pays. The plan is to show for each commodity each week the following:

Amount the farmer receives for producing the raw materials that go into the finished goods; amount labor receives as a result of the increased wages under the industrial program; amount farmers are obliged to pay for the goods they must buy.

Heretofore the Government's commodity price list has been issued on a monthly basis. Conditions are changing so rapidly at present, however, that month-old figures are of little use to consumers.

The Administration hopes to make its campaign effective through the aid of consumer organizations such as the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the League of Women Voters, Consumers League, city clubs, home and farm bureau federations, labor organizations and civic associations. In many places such organizations are grouping to form consumers' councils.

"With these representative groups we will coöperate to the utmost," said Mr. Frederic C. Howe, consumers' counsel for the agricultural adjustment administration, who is in charge of the price list.

"We are going to do what we can to see that the consumers are protected at a time when the Administration is trying to put the farmers and workers out of what President Roosevelt calls the 'economy hell' they have been living in for four years," Mr. Howe declared. Profiteering, it was pointed out, would nullify all the benefits of increased buying power given to the farming and laboring class.

Alabama Woman Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Mrs. W. H. Mitchell of Florence will serve as chairman of the woman's organization in Alabama to mold public opinion in favor of President Roosevelt's National Recovery Administration.

Judge Sam Hobbs of Selma will serve as chairman of the men's organization.

Pittsburgh Home Owners Seek Morigage Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 4—Hundreds of applications for financial relief have been filed with the Pittsburgh branch of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation since it opened here on Aug. 1. A line, half a block long, had formed by the time the office opened.

Mr. Robert L. Snedden of McKeesport, a suburb, was the first applicant and he made the complaint that was so common among other applicants—his mortgagor didn't want the Home Owners' bonds. Mr. Snedden was promised assistance and the holder of his mortgage will be urged to accept the bonds, according to Mr. L. G. Lichliter, manager for western Pennsylvania, and Mr. J. S. Baughman, Allegheny County manager.

German Student Claims To Break Sailplane Record

BRANDENBURG, East Prussia, Aug. 4 (AP)—Kurt Schmidt, a student of philology in Koenigsberg University, claimed to have broken the world's sailplane duration record today.

Starting Thursday at 7:25 a. m. in a plane named the Loerzer of Grunau, of the baby type, he broke the German mark at 2 a. m. today and the world record at 7 a. m., it was believed. At 11:10 o'clock this morning he was still flying with hopes of continuing for some time.

Balloon Finds 87 Below 9 Miles Above Calgary

CALGARY, Alta., Aug. 4 (AP)—A height of nine miles and a temperature of 87 degrees below zero is the record thus far attained by meteorological balloons released from Calgary by Capt. C. H. Bromley in connection with polar year tests.

Twelve of the 22 balloons, which are equipped with instruments to record conditions in the stratosphere, have been recovered. The balloons have been released twice a month since last September.

Many Once Early Rising Workers Get More Sleep Under Blanket Code

CLEVELAND, Aug. 4 (AP)—Time to work and play—and "to sleep"—came to hundreds of Cleveland store workers this week as they enjoyed shorter hours or a day or an afternoon off under the N. R. A. blanket code.

And not a few of them said they went shopping and bought some things they'd wanted for a long time.

William F. Hood and J. C. Frazier, bootblacks, "just walked around and saw people and had a good time," but later on, they said, "maybe we'll play some baseball."

John Jarvis, a store manager, went shopping with his wife. "I bought myself a suit of clothes, something I've wanted for a long time and hadn't time to get," he said.

Jimmy McGrath, who is a small storekeeper, comes to work later in the morning and makes use of his extra time to "sleep and sleep and sleep."

James Jicha, food-store manager, took his family along and, "after doing some shopping we'd wanted to do for a long time, we packed a lunch and went on our first picnic of the year."

Miss Baldwin Davies, saleswoman, is going "to get a morning swim" and Mrs. Mary Russell, clerk, is "first going to catch up on my sleep."

Mrs. Ellen Kane, another saleswoman, is "glad to get home sooner. With two kiddies you have plenty to do."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight; Saturday fair and warmer; moderate north or northwest winds.

Maine: Fair and continued cool tonight; Saturday fair; slowly rising temperature in southwest portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cool tonight; Saturday fair; slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair and continued cool tonight; Saturday fair; slowly rising temperature in north portion.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and continued cool tonight; Saturday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong north winds diminishing over south portion and fresh to strong north shifting to northwest and diminishing over north portion; weather partly overcast tonight; fair on Saturday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	82	Miami, Fla.	82	84
Bismarck	62	90	Minneapolis	64	76
Boston	58	76	Montreal	66	66
Buffalo	62	66	Nantucket	68	72
Calgary	52	78	New Orleans	82	90
Charleston	84	88	New York	66	84
Chicago	64	68	Norfolk, Va.	76	88
Cincinnati	62	88	North Platte	62	66
Denver	62	80	Philadelphia	70	88
Dodge City	66	80	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	104
Eastport, Me.	54	68	Pittsburgh	62	86
Hatteras	82	86	Portland, Me.	58	74
Honolulu, T.H.	76		Raleigh	74	90
7 p.m. Aug. 3		78	St. Louis	62	76
Helena, Mont.	54	84	Salt Lake City	70	90
Huron, S. D.	64	78	San Francisco	54	64
Jacksonville	74	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	58	74
Kansas City	66	68	Seattle	58	72
Key West	84	88	Tampa	76	84
Los Angeles	58	74	Washington	70	92
Memphis	72	82	Williston, N.D.	64	78

A—9 a. m. Aug. 4.
B—Maximum Aug. 3.
The temperature at 2:30 today was 84.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 10:52 p. m., Saturday 11:39 a. m.
Height of tides 11 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:30 p. m.

Graphite Mine to Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Plans for developing graphite deposits of Clay County, Ala., have been announced by Mr. M. P. Kelly, Lineville attorney, who opened a graphite mine in the section several years ago but was forced to close by the recession.

Scene Shifts In Coal Strike To Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

among employers and consumers in the various geographical areas.

A code for the cloak and suit trade was sent to President Roosevelt by airplane, in the hope that it will forestall a threatened strike of 30,000 New York garment workers.

It was learned that Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, was receiving reports on the Pennsylvania strike situation from Messrs. Hugh D. Friel and James F. Dewey, two agents dispatched to the strike scenes to get first-hand information on developments there.

While the various Washington moves were in progress Mr. John Dickinson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, discussed the Pennsylvania strike question by inference in an address to the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

"The time is here to call a truce to all controversy which threatens the reëmployment program," he said. "If disputed issues exist let them be thrashed out by the orderly, constructive method of consultation and adjustment in the process of forming a code. These issues must not be allowed to divert or obstruct the great movement toward the resumption of industrial activity which is sweeping over the country."

Troubles in the oil industry also beset the N. R. A. today as representatives of that industry broke up in disagreement over the kind of code to be applied to them. Seemingly near agreement Wednesday, the oil spokesmen yesterday found themselves hopelessly deadlocked with the Administration on the question of price-fixing and were adjourned indefinitely to be recalled later for a new attack on the problem.

Adoption of Coal Code Urged by Strike Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIONTOWN, Penna., Aug. 3—Immediate adoption of a coal code was urged in a resolution adopted at a meeting of strike leaders and federal and state investigators in the Fayette County strike area late last night. The resolution was sent to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator.

Settlement of the code would go far to settle the present differences between striker and coal mine operators, the resolution declared. Mr. H. D. Friel, representing the Federal Department of Labor; Mr. Stephen Rausenbush, representing Gov. Gifford Pinchot; and Maj. Kenneth W. Momeyer, in command of the national guard troops on duty in the strike zone, attended the meeting.

Pending possible settlement of the strike today at a meeting between General Johnson and representatives of the miners and the operators in Washington, activities were at a standstill in this district. Scattered meetings of miners in Westmoreland and Allegheny Counties resulted in decisions to walk out, but very little significance was attached to these moves by observers in view of General Johnson's efforts to settlement.

Mrs. Pinchot Makes Plea For Protection of Strikers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CROYDON, Penna., Aug. 3—Active intervention by Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, wife of the Governor of the Commonwealth, on behalf of striking hosiery workers was had here yesterday when she joined in the picketing of the Blue Moon Silk Hosiery Mill and in addition to addressing 1800 strikers, appealed to Mr. Joseph A. Lestrange, acting superintendent of police in Philadelphia, to safeguard the constitutional rights of men, women and girls who have walked out of the Philadelphia hosiery mills demanding union recognition.

While Mrs. Pinchot marched with the blue moon hosiery mill strikers, reports were received here of another clash between police and strikers in the Quaker City, 21 miles away. As soon as news of this came to Croydon, Mrs. Pinchot went to a telephone booth and spoke directly with Mr. Lestrange.

"You ought to caution your men to respect the constitutional rights of the strikers to picketing and free speech," she declared. "I am advised that the police at the Cambria Mills are as bad as the deputy sheriffs at Lansdale and in the soft coal fields of Fayette County." Mr. Lestrange was quoted as replying to Mrs. Pinchot that the Philadelphia police were protecting the strikers in their constitutional rights and that if she had proof to the contrary, he would be glad to get it.

Oyster Growers' Code Now in Preparation

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—The control of retail prices in the oyster-growing industry to prevent profiteering, under provisions of a national industrial code, was the aim of oyster growers of the United States meeting here in convention today.

A code of operation and fair competition has already been drawn up and will be submitted today or tomorrow to the oyster men, members of the National Shell Fisheries Association and the Oyster Growers & Dealers Association of North America, Inc.

Wage schedules and working hours agreed upon at the present meeting will effect more than 30,000 men who will be employed by the industry at the opening of the oyster season Sept. 1, according to an estimate by Mr. W. H. Raye, president of Bluepoints, Inc.

General Electric Accepts Code

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 4—General Electric Company, which employs approximately 80,000, Monday will adopt the minimum wage rate and maximum hours contained in the electrical manufacturing code, it was announced.

Blue Eagle Proves Fit Mate For National Bird, the Bald

Reports From All Over the United States Show Quick Response—Slackers and Dodgers Called to Account in Some Places

Reports from all over the United States gleaned by the Associated Press in large and small cities show the N. R. A. "Blue Eagle" is proving a fit mate for the national bird, the bald eagle. Following are some representative conditions:

Green Bay, Wisconsin

The 150 local employers displaying the Blue Eagle have added between 400 and 800 workers to their forces, with weekly pay rolls increased about $10,000.

Chicago, Illinois

The names of 8491 Chicago concerns employing 298,798 workers were on the roll today as having subscribed to the terms of the N. R. A. A total of 1680 employers hurried to sign the reëmployment campaign yesterday.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Four major industries—oil, milk distribution, shoe manufacture, and laundering—employing about 18,000 persons, were in line with the N. R. A. program today, adding at least 2000 jobs. They were added to the 3088 Milwaukee employers, providing work for 41,189 persons, who have signed the blanket code.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Several hundred small employers, those having one or two employees, joined the N. R. A. ranks here yesterday, bringing the total number of employers whose names are on the honor roll in Minneapolis to nearly 3000.

Trenton, Missouri

More workers, but the same old hours is the program of business men here, as announced by Mr. J. N. Hurt, president of the Trenton Merchants' Association.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

A move is under way to add the city government to the list of nearly 200 Oklahoma City employers who have pledged themselves to the R. A. program.

Houston, Texas

Mr. Ernest L. Tutt, in charge of the Department of Commerce headquarters here, estimated that 42,987 N. R. A. agreements had been signed in Texas. It was estimated a total of 193,222 workers were affected, either by shorter working hours, higher wages or both.

Sacramento, California

More than 1200 jobs have been made in Sacramento by N. R. A. in the last three days, officials estimated, as the first "honor list" of 700 employers was published, out of a total of 2500 that have signed to date.

Omaha, Nebraska

Mr. F. C. Patton, Postmaster, today said nearly 3000 Omaha employers have signed N. R. A. agreements and have presented certificates of compliance. Those in charge of city-wide campaign for reëmployment estimated the shorter hours would give work to 500 more grocery clerks and 100 more drug clerks.

Des Moines, Iowa

Nearly 2000 Iowans will be "back on the job" this week as the state supports the N. R. A. program, reports from 15 Iowa cities, indicated.

Cleveland, Ohio

Spokesmen for the nation's foundry industry agreed yesterday on a 40-hour week and minimum wage scales which they estimate will affect 300,000 to 400,000 workers. Forty cents an hour was set as the minimum for plants in the large industrial centers, with intermediate rates down to 37 cents an hour for the smaller centers. The 40-hour week will be applied to all units.

Indianapolis, Indiana

More than 30,000 Indiana employers have signed N. R. A. agreements, Mr. Francis Wells, secretary of the Indiana district recovery board, said today

Baltimore, Maryland

Officials in charge of the employer contracts in the N. R. A. drive here today turned their attention to putting 48,000 unemployed men back to work. A survey showed there were 60,000 unemployed in Baltimore, of which 4000 had been given jobs since Monday.

Saginaw, Michigan

Police reserves were called out last night when demonstrators estimated to number about 200 gathered in front of two stores which were open after the 5:30 closing hour which most retailers have established here. Several other stores were visited.

Tampa, Florida

Fishermen from eight southern states will meet Aug. 12 to formulate a code of ethics, wages and hours in connection with the N. R. A.

Washington, D. C.

The Blue Eagle is cock of the walk in Hasbrouch Heights, N. J. An official announcement said that this is the first 100 per cent N. R. A. town in the country. Forty of the blanket agreements were distributed among the town's employers, the announcement said, and they all signed.

Bay City, Michigan

A crowd estimated by police at 200 persons yesterday gathered in front of two chain stores that had not closed at the hour specified by local retailers as part of their program of conformance with the President's wage-work agreement. Stones and other missiles were hurled and two employees of one of the stores were struck before the doors were shut.

Clarksburg, West Virginia

Barbers jubilant over the automatic termination of a bitter price-cutting war. Adoption of N. R. A. standards has increased haircut prices in some cases 133 per cent.

New Castle, Pennsylvania

Although there is some doubt locally whether public employees come under provisions of the N. R. A., county employees are starting a 40-hour week plan Monday. Officials say it makes little difference excepting a longer lunch hour.

Youngstown, Ohio

Complaints have been received at N. R. A. headquarters that employers in increasing numbers are posting the "Blue Eagle" but failing to carry out recovery provisions. Mr. William Spagnola, police prosecutor, began an investigation of 19 cases of alleged violation of code agreements.

New York City

Nineteen thousand signed N. R. A. agreements were received yesterday at District Headquarters here bringing to 76,500 the total for this area since the start of the drive.

Spokane, Washington

More than 600 Spokane merchants have received the "Blue Eagle" insignia, and report to the postmaster employment of 470 additional workers.

Phoenix, Arizona

Employment leaders report jobs are opening up rapidly in Arizona under the N. R. A. program with 900 new jobs made in Phoenix alone.

Events

Lexington Outdoor Concert by Boston Symphony group, Lexington playgrounds, 8:30:

Triumphal March from "Aida" ... Verdi
Overture to "Merry Wives of Windsor" ... Nicolai
Violin solo, "Romance" ... Svendsen
Gaston Elcus
Finale of the Fourth Symphony ... Tchaikovsky
Aragonaise from "The Cid" ... Massenet
From "Woodland Sketches" ... MacDowell
(a) "To a Wild rose"
(b) "To a Water-Lily"
Waltz, "The Skaters" ... Waldteufel
Overture to "Tannhäuser" ... Wagner

Theaters

Fine Arts—"November Night," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Disabled Ex-Servicemen's Exchange: Exhibition and sale, garden of Mrs. T. Frederick Stoddard, Cohasset, 11 to 5:30.

Cape Cod "Daisy Day," to raise funds for M. S. P. C. A., all day.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Simba," Part III, 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"November Night," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Code Leeway Granted

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Authority for the electrical manufacturing, radio, rayon weaving, bedding and rayon and synthetic yarn industries to execute modified presidential reëmployment agreements was granted yesterday by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator.

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½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon paprika
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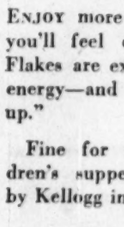

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Mrs. Moody Not Playing in The Singles Today

Sarah Palfrey Replaces Californian in Wightman Cup Tennis

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., captain and star of the United States Wightman Cup team, decided today not to play in the cup matches against Great Britain this afternoon because of an injury to her back, and Sarah H. Palfrey wass named to play singles in her place.

Mrs. Moody will act as nonplaying captain for today's matches, and hopes to be able to swing back into action tomorrow.

The announcement of Mrs. Moody's elimination from the first day's play was made by Julian S. Myrick, chairman of the cup selection committee, after Mrs. Moody had been examined this morning.

Miss Palfrey will play Margaret C. (Peggy) Scriven, No. 2 of the English team, in the second singles matches today after Helen H. Jacobs and Dorothy E. Round have completed the opening contest. She and Miss Jacobs then will pair against Miss Round and Mary F. Heeley in the doubles and final match of the day.

It is possible Mrs. Moody, even if unable to play singles against Miss Round tomorrow, will be in condition for doubles where, paired with Alice I. Marble, she is scheduled to meet Betty M. Nuthall and Freda James in the seventh and final match of the series.

Germans Win Only Two Events in Meet

HANOVER, Ger., Aug. 4—Max Syring, German distance ace, conquered Joseph P. McCluskey of New York in a great 3000-meters run before a crowd of 7000 in Hindenburg Stadium yesterday, but America's touring track and field athletes won seven of the nine events in which they participated.

A great finishing sprint enabled Syring to win the 3000 meters in 8m. 36.2s., with McCluskey 25 meters back in second place. McCluskey, barely beating out another German, Holthuis, was clocked in 8m. 43s.

America's only other setback came in the shotput where Hans Sievert defeated John G. Anderson of New York and Henri J. Laborde of Stanford with a toss of 51ft. 1 7-16in. Laborde came back to win the discus, however, at 156ft. 8in., with Anderson, the Olympic champion, second, and Sievert third.

Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette Negro, continued his conquest of European sprinters by winning both the 100- and 200-meter dashes. He won the 100 in 10.8s. and the 200 in 22s.

Ivan W. Fuqua of Indiana galloped the 400 meters in 47.8s. to win easily, while Glenn V. Cunningham of Kansas captured the 800 meters in 1m. 52.6s.

Johnny Morris of Louisiana ran away with the 110-meter high hurdles in 14.8s., and George P. Spitz Jr. of New York cleared 6ft. 3¼in. to win the high jump.

Ross Defeats Clare In New England Final

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 4 (AP)—Frank Ross, veteran golfer from Hartford, Conn., had little difficulty in winning the final of the New England amateur golf championship from Charles Clare, Connecticut State champion, 4 and 3, at the Manchester Country Club, yesterday.

Ross jumped into a one-point lead at the end of the first nine, Clare, after dropping the tenth and halving the next two, lost four straight. The Connecticut champion regained a point by placing a beautiful mashie shot on the eighteenth green for a 4.

Clare made a sensational start in the afternoon round, scoring three successive birdies and a par on the first four holes. Although he evened up the count by sinking another birdie on the twenty-fourth, Clare lost the twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh to end the third nine with Ross 2 up.

Clare made his last effort to take the lead from Ross by winning the first hole of the second inward nine. However, he lost the next three, and the final two halved holes caused the match to end with Ross, 4 and 3.

Rowing Events Held Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 4—Finals in the central championships and preliminaries in the sixty-first annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, scheduled for the Century of Progress lagoon yesterday, were held over for today. The stiff northeaster which called a halt on the proceedings Wednesday continued with full force throughout the day. Some of the crews indulged in brief workouts, but racing was considered impossible.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Knoxville	22	15	.595
Memphis	20	16	.556
New Orleans	20	18	.526
Birmingham	17	17	.500
Chattanooga	19	20	.487
Nashville	15	18	.455
Little Rock	17	21	.447
Atlanta	16	21	.432

Result Aug. 3

Atlanta 7, New Orleans 5.
Other games postponed.

Counties' Golf Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONONGAHELA, Penna.—The annual Greene and Washington counties' amateur golf championship, held here recently, was won by Ed McLeod of the Washington Country Club, when he defeated Francis Gould Jr., of Nemacolin, 1 up. The players were even at the turn. McLeod moved to one up, starting back with a 5 against a 6.

West's Quarterback Chosen

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 4 (AP)—Henry W. Schaldach of the University of California will be quarterback on Coach Howard Jones's Western eleven that will play Dick Hanley's Eastern stars in the Century of Progress football game at Chicago on Aug. 24.

Zabala Reaches New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Juan Carlos Zabala of Argentine, Olympic Marathon winner last year, arrived yesterday in the Munson liner Southern Cross, which docked in Brooklyn. Zabala plans to start training at once for competition in this country.

Beatrice Gottlieb Wins, 5 and 4, Over Prince of Wales

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Beatrice Gottlieb of Tuckahoe, N. Y., has earned the proud distinction of being the first woman of any nationality to beat the Prince of Wales at golf.

She will take back to America in a few days a box of golf balls given her by the Prince. Also, she will return home minus one of the clubs from her caddie bag. The club now is in the possession of the Prince, a gift from Miss Gottlieb.

A one handicap golfer, Miss Gottlieb is a member of the Mount Vernon Country Club.

"I was invited to play with the Prince and we had a round at Sunningdale," she said. "We finished all square after a little bit of indifferent golf here and there.

"Afterward we went to Coombe Hill. Archie Compston (British pro) joined our match and he went the round in 65 and gave us both a terrible beating.

"The Prince surprised me at the excellence of some of his shots. He took an 83 for the round and I was a lucky golfer to take 80 strokes. I won the match by 5 and 4 on level terms.

"During that round the Prince saw an iron club with which I imagine I was playing rather well. I asked him if he would like to have it and I felt quite happy when he said he would take the club."

The club was presented to her by O. B. Keeler of Atlanta, and is an exact copy of one belonging to Bobby Jones.

Miss Gottlieb, who is competing in the woman's championship in Chicago, was the sole American challenger at the British woman's championship at Glen Eagles, but was beaten in the first round.

Martin Advances In Canadian Tennis Play

VANCOUVER, Aug. 4 (Canadian Press)—Two Canadians and a pair of hard-hitting Americans gained the men's semifinal round of the Canadian tennis championships yesterday. Walter Martin, the favored Toronto star; Ossie Ryall of Vancouver, John Murio of San Francisco and Mel Dranga of Seattle advanced.

Dranga was extended to defeat the Portland junior, Wayne Sabin, 6—4, 10—8, 6—3. Martin easily swept aside the title aspirations of the Quebec champion, Laird Watt, of Montreal, 6—0, 6—3, 6—1.

Ryall also advanced with comparative ease at the expense of the Hollywood junior, Ned Russell, 6—2, 8—6, 6—0. Murio defeated another San Franciscan, Charlie Hunt, 6—2, 6—2, 7—9, 6—2.

Connecticut Bowman Captures World Title

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Donald Mackenzie, fair-haired young bowman from Greenwich, Conn., yesterday won the archery championship of the world in a two-day meet at the Ranelagh Club. He scored a total of 891 points at distances of 70, 50 and 30 meters.

Mackenzie, former United States junior titleholder, also led in the grand total at all distances with 1126 points.

Mrs. Kurkowska-Spychajowa of Poland, won the women's title with 942 points.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	63	35	.643
New York	60	38	.612
Philadelphia	49	49	.500
Cleveland	51	53	.490
Chicago	47	52	.475
Detroit	47	53	.470
Boston	44	53	.454
St. Louis	39	67	.368

Results Aug. 3

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0—	7	9	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	5	2

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Allen, Pennock, Devens and Dickey. Losing pitcher—Allen. Umpires—Ormsby, Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	x—	8	14	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0—	4	9	1

Batteries—Whitehill, Russell and Sewell; Welch, Brown, Andrews, Johnson, Weiland and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Whitehill. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—McGowan and Summers. Time—2h. 23m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4—	7	14	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—	2	9	0

Batteries—Harder and Pytlak; Wells and Shea. Umpires—Kolls, Van Grafian and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 56m.

Only Three Under Par Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Aug. 4—In a field in which only three broke par, Craig Wood, Hollywood, N. J., professional, and Jimmy Dante, Braidburn professional, led the first 18 holes of the New Jersey open golf championships with 69's at the Forest Hill Field Club. Henry Janoski, professional at the Saddle River Club, scored a 70 for third place. John Kinder, Jumping Brook pro, defending titlist, kept in the running with a par round of 71. Jack Sharkey of Crestmont, state amateur champion, led the amateurs with a 72. A field of 100 started.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	74	49	.602
Portland	72	50	.590
Hollywood	71	51	.582
Los Angeles	70	52	.574
Oakland	56	65	.463
Missions	51	73	.411
San Francisco	48	74	.393
Seattle	46	74	.383

Results Aug. 3

Sacramento 3, San Francisco 2.
Hollywood 7, Seattle 6.
Oakland 8, Los Angeles 1.
Portland 12, Missions 2 (6 innings).

Goodman Asked to Referee

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 4 (AP)—Johnny Goodman of Omaha, United States open champion, has been invited to referee the final match of the national professional golf tournament Aug. 13. Goodman said he would agree if the United States Golf Association would authorize him to accept expense money without injury to his amateur standing. National officers of the association are considering the question. Tournament officials said Bobby Jones will also be asked to officiate in the match, if he is present.

Lifeguard Sets Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLCHESTER, Md.—Swimming the Chesapeake Bay from Bay Shore Park on the west to Tolchester on the east in 6h. 56m. 40s. established a new record for Harold White, 32-year-old lifeguard at Fort Smallwood, Baltimore, recently. He bettered by 1h. 24m. the record for the 9¾ nautical miles established by Lillian Cannon of Baltimore.

MacIntosh Named Coach

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., Aug. 4 (AP)—I. D. MacIntosh of Lake Forest College was appointed football coach at the Arizona State Teachers College of Flagstaff yesterday. MacIntosh began his coaching career at Zarick High School in Providence, R. I. He played four years of professional football with the Providence team in the National League.

Eleven British Titles Lost To Invading Stars

Weight-Putt and Three-Mile Records Broken in 1933 Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Eleven of the 24 British track and field championship titles were won by continental athletes during the 1933 national meet at the White City Stadium here. All individual field events, excepting the javelin-throw and hammer-throw, went abroad, as did the 220-yard sprint, the 440-yard hurdles, the 440-yard relay, and the three-mile run. The only previous occasion on which "invaders" have met with comparable success is 1927, when 12 titles were taken overseas.

Two new British records were created—51ft. 8¼in. in the 16-pound weight-putt by Z. Heljarz, Poland, and 14m. 9 1-5s. in the three-mile run by L. A. Lehtinen, Finland—and "championship bests" were returned by Volmari Iso-Hollo, of Finland, in the two-mile steeplechase (10m. 6 3-5s.) and A. A. Cooper, Great Britain, in the two-mile walk (13m. 30 4-5s.).

The British record for three miles had withstood all challenges for 30 years. Fourteen minutes seventeen and three-fifths seconds, by Alfred Shrubb, the famous South London Harrier, in 1903, was the time that Lehtinen set out to beat, and he beat it by 8 2-5s. The long-striding Finn is remembered in the United States as the man who defeated R. G. Hill, America, in the much-discussed finish of the 5000-meter race at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles last summer. Lehtinen is also the holder of the world's record for the three miles—13m. 50 3-5s.

Holds World Record

The previous British record in the weight-putt was by J. Daranyi, Hungary, who achieved 49ft. 11½in. in 1931. Heljarz, an enormous figure of a man, is the present holder of the official world's record for this event with a heave of 52ft. 7⅛in. This prodigious distance has, however, been eclipsed by Leon Sexton, U. S. A., whose 53ft. ½in. at New York in August last year awaits ratification by the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

In all except five championships the British titles this year found fresh holders. Eight of the 1932 victors did not defend their laurels and the only three who staved off the challengers were D. McNab Robertson in the Marathon run, D. O. Finlay, in the 110-yard high hurdles, and A. A. Cooper, in the two-mile walk.

The crowd was vastly thrilled by a renewal of the Lord Burghley-Luigi Facelli duel in the final of the 440-yard low hurdle race. The famous paid have completely monopolized the honors in this event since 1926, Burghley winning five times and Facelli three. They have met at two Olympic Games, and, altogether, prior to the race here, they had defeated each other four times. No wonder the excitement was intense! Burghley was in front when the runners reached their first hurdles and the men were level at the second. At the fifth the Italian was a yard in front and this distance he increased until at the last flight he was three yards to the good. Burghley put in one of his typical lionhearted finishes but he could not quite catch the Italian veteran, who maintains wonderful form. Facelli's time, 53 3-5s., is only 1-5s. outside the British record which he made when he won the event in 1929.

Repeats in Marathon

The Marathon run was again won by D. McNab Robertson, a protegé of the famous Duncan McLeod Wright, the British Empire champion. "Wee Dunkie" ran all the way with his club-mate last year and they entered the ground together some distance ahead of their rivals. This year they ran together until 19½ miles when Wright dropped out and Robertson went on to repeat his success of last year. He finished 300 yards in front of A. J. Norris, who was less than 100 yards behind him at 25 miles. Robertson finished with a great sprint over the last 50 yards. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by G. T. Saunders, Polytechnic Harriers; Christian Berger, Holland, second; Arthur Jonath, Germany, third. Time—9.9s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Christian Berger, Holland; F. P. Reid, Atlanta Club, Scotland, second; Robin Murdoch, Glasgow University Athletic Club, Scotland, third. Time—22s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by F. F. Wolff, London A. C.; C. L. C. Ward, Milocarian A. C., second; R. S. Moor, Polytechnic Harriers, third. Time—49s.

880-Yard Run—Won by C. Whitehead, Salford Harriers; T. H. Scrimshaw, Belgrave Harriers, second; L. R. Pearce, Portsmouth A. C., third. Time—1m. 54 1-5s.

Mile Run—Won by R. H. Thomas, Surrey A. C.; D. W. Price, Milocarian A. C., second; A. V. Reeve, Polytechnic H., third. Time—4m. 14 1-5s.

Three-Mile Run—Won by L. A. Lehtinen, Finland; U. Cerati, Italy, second; E. W. Denison, Milocarian A. C., third. Time—14m. 9 1-5s. (British record).

Six-Mile Run—Won by J. T. Holden, Tipton Harriers; R. R. Sutherland, Garscube Harriers, Scotland, second; J. F. Wood, Heriot's Former Pupils' A. C., Scotland third. Time—30m. 32 1-5s.

Marathon Run—Won by D. McNab Robertson, Maryhill Harriers, Scotland, 2h. 43m. 13 3-5s.; A. J. Norris, Polytechnic Harriers, second, 2h. 44m. 40 3-5s.; S. J. Brooks, Chesterfield A. C., third, 2h. 57m. 6s.

440-Yard Relay—Won by S. C. Preussen-Krefeld, Germany (Küsters, Haffmanns, Meithoff, Hendrix); A. V. 1933, Amsterdam, second; Blackheath Harriers, third. Time—43s.

Two-Mile Walk—Won by A. A. Cooper, Woodford Green A. C.; Janis Dalinsch, Latvia, second; Leslie Dickinson, Lancashire Walking Club, third. Time—13m. 39 4-5s. (Best time in championship). Cooper was awarded the "Fowler Dixon" Medal for for style.

Seven-Mile Walk—Won by J. F. Johnson, Enfield A. C.; Janis Dalinsch, Latvia, second; R. Edge, Birmingham Walking Club, third. Time—54m. 11 3-5s. Dalinsch was awarded the "Fowler Dixon Medal for style.

123-Yard High Hurdles—Won by D. O. Finlay, Surrey A. C.; R. St. G. Harper, Achilles A. C., second; W. N. G. G. Kaan, Holland, third. Time—15s.

440-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by Luigi Facelli, Italy; Lord Burghley, Achilles A. C., second; J. W. O. Stone, South London Harriers, third. Time—53 3-5s.

Two-Mile Steeplechase—Won by Volmari Iso-Hollo, Finland; G. W. Bailey, Salford Harriers, second; I. S. Drew, Manchester A. C., third. Time—10m. 6 3-5s. (Best time in championships.)

Running Broad Jump—Won by L. Balogh, Hungary, 23ft. 1¼in.; J. Szabo, Hungary, second, 22ft. 7¾in., E. Boyce, North Belfast Harriers, Ireland, third, 22ft. 2in.

Running High Jump—Won by M. Bodosi, Hungary, 6ft. 3in.; E. Bradbrooke, Achilles, and A. Tommasi, Italy, tied for second place at 6ft. 2in.

Pole Vault—Won by D. Innocenti, Italy, 12ft. 6⅝in.; V. Zsuffka, Hungary, second, 12ft. 3in.; L. M. Barratt, London A. C.; L. T. Bond, Achilles A. C., and F. Phillipson, Salford Harriers, tied for third, 11ft. 6in.

Hop, Step and Jump—Won by J. Blankers, Holland, 48ft. 2¼in.; G. Guglielmi, Italy, second, 47ft. 2¾in.; E. Boyce, North Belfast Harriers, Ireland, third, 46ft. 4¾in.

16-Pound Weight Putt—Won by Z. Heljarzi, Poland, 51ft. 8¼in. (British record); R. L. Howland, Achilles A. C., second, 45ft. 4¾in.; K. H. Pridie, London A. C., third, 44ft. 3½in.

Discus Throw—Won by A. Madarass, Hungary, 144ft. 11½in.; E. Janausch, Austria, second, 141ft. 3½in.; P. J. Bermingham, Dublin Metropolitan Garda A. C., Ireland, third, 139ft. 4in.

Javelin Throw—Won by W. P. Abell, Derby and County A. C., 189ft. 1½in.; E. R. Turner, Luton United Harriers, second, 168ft. 10in.; G. H. Powell, London A. C., third, 163ft. 8in.

16-Pound Hammer Threw—Won by W. Britton, Cavan A. C., Ireland, 147ft. 6½in.; A. Smith, Glasgow Police A. C., Scotland, second, 144ft. 7½in.; G. Walsh, Dublin M. G. A. C., Ireland, third, 138ft. 8¾in.

Tug-of-War (1400 pounds)—Won by Royal Marines, Portsmouth, by two pulls to nil, against Royal Army Service Corps, Feltham.

Tug-of-war (catchweight) — Won by Royal Marines, Portsmouth, by two pulls to one, against Luton Borough Police.

Little Regard For Public Links Stars

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 4 (AP)—Robert Lee Miller of Jacksonville, Fla., defending champion, and seven Pacific coast contenders splashed their way to the quarterfinals of the national public links championship over the rain-soaked Eastmoreland Municipal Course fairways here yesterday.

Five Californians and two Washington boys, Bud Ward of Olympia and Leslie Leal of Bellingham, shared with Miller the honor of first-and-second-round victories.

Henry Batista of Altadena, Calif., Charles Ferrera of San Francisco, and three Los Angeles stars, Don Erickson, Stanley Seymour, and Bruce McCormack, had little regard for favorites, title holders or medal winners as they zoomed to victory in drizzly weather through the two 18-hole rounds.

Seymour started the California rampage with a smashing and surprising victory over Albert (Scotty) Campbell of Seattle, amateur champion of Canada and the Pacific Northwest. Because he was paired with Campbell, a pre-tournament favorite, Seymour jokingly made the remark that he was "all through" before starting, but he didn't know his own strength. He "saved" Campbell for the national amateur district qualifying tests next week by beating him 3 and 1.

And Tab Boyer, the Portland favorite and co-holder with Leal of the qualifying medal honor, wasn't so good, either. Batista, a rugged French-Italian, gave him a taste of the California power in the second round with a 1-up victory. Boyer, however, isn't through playing yet. He has to play off with Leal Sunday for the medal trophy.

When the quarterfinal survivors were checked over it was discovered three of the four boys who won the Warren G. Harding Intercity Team trophy for Los Angeles in the qualifying play, were among the select eight.

English First-Class County Cricket Scores

LONDON, Aug. 4 (Canadian Press)—Leicestershire, the tail-end team, sprang a surprise in first-class county cricket yesterday by defeating Sussex, second-place holder, by 6 wickets. It was only the second victory for Leicester this season.

Yorkshire, county champion, disposed of Glamorgan by 10 wickets. Other matches will conclude today. The closing scores:

Sussex, 106 and 72 (Geary, four for 20 and four for 28); Leicester, 18 and 38 for four, Berry, 50; James Langridge, four for 12); at Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

York, 308 and four for none (Mitchell, 62); Glamorgan, 157 and, following on, 184 (Bowes, seven for 39); at Scarborough.

Surrey, 257 and 85 for four (Gregory, 62; Jupp, six for 58); Northampton, 256 (Thomas, 62; Gover, five for 91); at the Oval.

Middlesex, 368 and 26 for two (Hendren, 222, not out); Essex, 378 (Cutmore, 83; O'Connor, 74; Nicholas, 81); at Leyton.

Warwick, 524 for seven, declared (Wyatt, 187, not out; Bates, 81; Santall, 79); Worcester, 185 and, following on, seven for 1 (Pataudi, 59; Nichol, 52; Paine, seven for 50); at Dudley.

Nottingham, 402 for eight, declared (Walker, 127); Somerset, 242 and, following on, 20 for none (J. Lee, 62); at Nottingham.

Lancashire, 262 (Hopwood, 52; Eckersley, 69); Gloucester, 18 for none; at Manchester.

Shields Victor Over Grant In The Semifinal

Displays Powerful Game to Reach Meadow Club Final, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—Francis X. Shields, lanky New Yorker, raced through Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., in straight sets today to reach the final round of the forty-third annual Southampton invitation tennis tournament at the Meadow Club. The scores were 6—0, 6—3, 6—2.

Shields, recent winner at Sea Bright and seeded second here, played sweeping, aggressive tennis from the start and never gave the diminutive "Bitsy" a chance. Against the New Yorker's smashing service and all-round powerful game Grant was almost helpless.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta upset the seeded order yesterday and smashed his way into the semifinal round of the club's forty-third annual invitation tennis tournament.

Playing his best tennis of the year, the southerner defeated Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, United States indoor champion and third-seeded player, 6—3, 6—3, 6—8, 4—6, 6—3 and entered the round before the finals along with Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York, defending titleholder; Francis X. Shields of New York, Sea Bright winner last week, and Frank A. Parker, 17-year-old king of the nation's claycourt players.

The pairings for these semifinals send Wood against Parker in the upper half of the draw and Shields against Grant in the lower.

Grant gained ample revenge over Mangin for a straight-set trouncing he took from the New Jersey star in their only previous meeting five years ago. The southerner, an indefatigable court coverer, raced through the first two sets as though he were going to end matters in short order. Mangin halted Grant's sensational streak long enough to win the next two sets but the southerner was unbeatable in the decisive set.

Grant will need to repeat his brilliant play in the next round if he hopes to stay with Shields. The big New Yorker, winner of the Crescent-Hamilton and Sea Bright tournaments in succession, smothered John McDiarmid of Fort Worth, in straight sets yesterday, 6—3, 6—1, 7—5.

Parker raced through his quarterfinal match against Richard T. Murphy of Utica, N. Y., in even more impressive fashion, eliminating the Longwood bowl winner with the loss of only six games, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4.

Wood, who has shown a distinct return to form in this tournament, had a terrific fight on his hands before he managed to subdue the intercollegiate champion, Jack P. Tidball of Los Angeles, 4—6, 6—2, 3—6, 6—0, 6—4.

Favored combinations filled all four brackets for the doubles semifinal.

Mangin and R. Berkeley Bell of New York defeated J. Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J., and Dr. Eugene McCauliff of Yonkers, 3—6, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3, and will face the well-liked team of Wood and George M. Lott Jr. next. Lott and Wood eliminated the Oxford-Cambridge team of Douglas E. Freshwater and Grady C. Frank, 6—1, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

Shields and Parker, who won these bright doubles last week, ousted McDiarmid and Robert Bryan of Chattanooga, after a strenuous tussle, 3—6, 6—2, 5—7, 7—5, 6—2.

Grant and Eddie Jacobs of Baltimore gained the other place, defeating William T. Tilden 3d and B. G. Calvert of Philadelphia in easy fashion, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1.

Scott-Paine to Race 'Pocket Boat' Against Seven-Ton Miss America X

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 4—Hubert Scott-Paine will challenge Gar Wood for the Harmsworth trophy on behalf of Great Britain with a pocket motorboat of revolutionary design—Miss Britain III—it became known yesterday as Scott-Paine, designer and builder, revealed her specifications.

He will leave for the United States and the races at Detroit either Aug. 12 or Aug. 18 with the little craft that was designed and built in nine weeks and four days and weighs only 3360 pounds as compared with the seven tons of Gar Wood's defender, Miss America X.

Miss Britain, built at a cost of $22,000, has an engine of only 1375 horsepower as compared to the 8000 in Wood's mighty craft, but the 24½-foot all-metal speedster with an eight-foot beam and only two inches of freeboard attained over 100 miles an hour on a two-third's power trial held secretly in Southampton waters recently.

The British challenger claims another radical departure in that the steering rudder is attached to the front of the boat instead of the stern. Details of her construction were cabled yesterday to the Yachtsmen's Association of America.

Headley's 257 Equals Rival Team's Score

NORWICH, Eng., Aug. 4 (Canadian Press)—The British West Indies and the second class Norfolk cricket teams declared their match drawn yesterday when the time limit expired. The visitors had scored 496 for eight, a record for their tour of England, and 35 runs for loss of two wickets to 257 for the home team in its first innings.

The team score for Norfolk was exactly as big as the total compiled by George Headley in the West Indies' first innings, and then Headley was not out. C. A. Roach scored 103 and all other West Indian batsmen except two went up in double figures.

Miss Hofmeister Scores

HOT SPRINGS, Va. (AP)—Louise Hofmeister of Chicago recently won the women's singles title of the twentieth annual Virginia state tennis championship, defeating in straight sets Reba Kirson of Baltimore, and then divided honors with Miss Kirson in winning the doubles. Miss Hofmeister early in the singles match showed remarkable steadiness which held up throughout her 6—1, 6—1 victory over Miss Kirson. Then they paired to defeat Elisa Come of Asheville, N. C., and Josephine Gray, 7—5, 6—3, to win the doubles championship.

Pierre Jackson Leads

HEMMINGFORD, Que., Aug. 4 (AP)—At the halfway mark of the 229-mile fourth lap of the international bicycle derby across Canada, Pierre Jackson of Vancouver had struggled to the front to break a 13-man tie for first place. Pedaling along in the rain, the 48 riders were on their way from Sherbrooke to Cornwall.

Ted Phelps in Quebec

QUEBEC, Aug. 4 (AP)—Ted Phelps, British holder of the world's professional sculling championship, arrived yesterday to defend his title against Bob Pearce of Toronto during the Canadian national exhibition.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	58	39	.598
Pittsburgh	57	45	.559
Chicago	56	46	.549
St. Louis	54	46	.540
Boston	51	50	.505
Philadelphia	42	55	.433
Brooklyn	40	56	.417
Cincinnati	41	62	.398

Results Aug. 3

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2—	4	7	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	0—	1	6	3

Batteries—Dean and Wilson; Swift and Finney. Umpires—Quigley, McGrew and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 20m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	x—	3	8	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—	2	6	0

Batteries—Bush and Campbell, Hartnett; Derringer and Manion. Umpires—Klem and Pfirman. Time—1h. 57m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	x—	3	8	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	2	3

Batteries—Zachary and Hogan; Carroll and Lopez. Ump.res—Moran, Reardon and Powell. Time—1h. 28m.

Gilpin Reaches Semifinal

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4 (AP)—Sam Gilpin of Merion, progressed to the semifinal round of the eastern states clay-court tennis championship yesterday by eliminating Harold Lane, of Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—3. Others to reach the semifinal were Lyman Tremain, Abraham G. Blakely, and G. Frederick Roll, next season's captain at the University of Pennsylvania.

Indian Population Rose by 34,000,000 In Single Decade

(Continued from Page 1)

the All-India Hindu Mahasabha (a great religio-political organization) for having every person in India whose religion could not be said to have originated outside India returned as a Hindu.

Origins of Hinduism

It is believed by Dr. Hutton that the original impulse of Hinduism did not spring from Central Asia and thence to have entered India with the Aryan invaders, but came from the eastern Mediterranean and Asia Minor. Even the sanctity of the cow, an outstanding feature of Hinduism, is, he pointed out, foreign to the Rig-Veda—the great Hindu sacred book—and more like the old religions of Egypt, Asia Minor and Crete than that of the ancient people of Central Asia, the land of horses.

It is necessary, said Dr. Hutton, to look westward for the source of the Hindu religion, but its spread in India was possibly in the nature of a peaceful infiltration along the trade routes of Asia Minor of beliefs and practices which associated themselves with those already followed by the indigenous inhabitants. This would explain Hinduism's amalgamation with and absorption of local cults and its excessive multiformity and is in accordance with its manner of spread in the present day.

Road to Friendliness

This view of Hinduism is in conformity with many evidences of early association between Dravidian India and the Western lands in question and suggests a road to friendliness between it and even Indian Muhammadanism.

That communities in different parts of India are now and traditionally adherents to both Islam and Hinduism is well known. Two of the great religious Hindu authorities recently pronounced an important and widely spread sect holding such mixed beliefs to be outside the pale of Hinduism, but the Mahasabha, just mentioned, stoutly proclaims them to be within it. And there are in South India certain well-known Hindu temples which have hereditary Moslem trustees.

Dr. Hutton's deductions are expected to cause lively criticism and debate in India.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Aug. 6

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WMCA, 570kc-525m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WLBW, 1280kc-238m

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. W9XAA, 43.34m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-246m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. D. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KALE, 1300kc-231m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KPOX, 1250kc-240m.

Lindberghs Complete Portion of Survey

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh made a 600-mile round trip reconnoitering flight today between Holsteinborg, Greenland, and the east central part of Baffin Land, Pan American Airways was notified.

A message from the steamer Jellinge, mother ship of the Lindbergh's air-mapping expedition, said the couple took off from Holsteinborg at 7:30 a. m. (E. S. T.) and crossed the Davis Straits. Officials of the air line, for which Colonel Lindbergh is technical adviser, said this flight presumably completed the couple's tour of that section of the north Atlantic, which they are studying to determine the practicability of an oceanic air route.

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Radio Programs

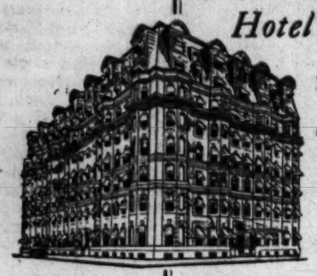
Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Larry Larsen, organist.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Henry King's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports; sport review.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, The Rondoliers.
7:30 "Grin and Bearit," songs.
7:45 NBC, Country Club Orchestra.
8:00 NBC Players: "Famous Loves."
8:30 Beraldi Ensemble.
8:45 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Phil Harris's Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "First

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

Greater Boston



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Colombia's Advance Traced at Seminar; Land Division Helps

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—The Republic of Colombia appears to have taken Chile's place in the three-leading-nations group of South America, according to Prof. J. Fred Rippy, Duke University, lecturing here before the George Washington University conference on Hispanic-American affairs. Colombia, he said, has gone steadily forward since 1920 while Chile lost ground, politically and economically.

Factors contributing to Colombia's commercial strides include development of the fruit industry, and the opening of oil fields. The nation's foreign commerce jumped from $61,000,000 during 1913 to $245,000,000 in 1928. Figures since that date cover a period of world-wide economic upset and have shrunk in a degree similar to those of the other Latin-American countries.

President Olaya's election in 1930 marked the date of the nation's "coming of age." Formerly, Colombian Minister to the United States, Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera, to give him his whole name, was called home to run for the Presidency on a national coalition ticket. A whirlwind campaign ensued. The radio and the airplane were used. Dr. Olaya won without the support of the Government in power, something unusual in South-American politics.

Today, the "misery" of Colombia is a thing of the past. Evidences of poverty and illiteracy naturally exist, but on the whole Colombians appear contented and fairly well-to-do. A wide distribution of land can, in a measure, account for this.

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Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY we go to sunny Italy for our recipes, and, as we told you on the first Friday of last month in an article on the "Japanese Home Maker," we hope to accompany recipes from countries other than the United States with a glimpse of the homes and people of the country from which these recipes come. If you like the plan, we may do the same thing for recipes from sections of the United States.

Italy for most of us is a dream land. Waterlapped palaces of Venice, priceless treasures of the Uffizi Galleries or haunting beauty of Giotto's tower, grandeur of the ruined columns or triumphal arches of Rome, the "frozen music" of Milan Cathedral, tall dark cypress trees guarding beautiful villas in the hills—a hundred names and scenes rush into memory at the word Italy, a hundred paintings that have made life richer, a hundred songs from operas.

But Italy is, of course, a land of homes also, homes the average tourist perhaps never thinks about. In fact, as I sat down to write this little piece, I thought wistfully of the various lands I have traveled in, wishing I could go again to each one, this time with just one aim—to glimpse people in their home life, to learn how families live and the intimate homey things that mean family relationships. Even though a traveler may know rather much of the beautiful buildings, famous sights and great paintings of a land, he knows all too little of the homes.

After some years in which an acquaintance with Italians was limited to my experiences while doing settlement work among them in a great American city, and having grown fond of the warm, sunny temperament of these people, I was privileged to meet and be entertained by an educated Italian family who lived in the residential district of that city in a truly beautiful home. I shall never forget the new and eager appreciation of the Italian people that came to me that evening—I had not been to their native land at that time. The home was exquisitely and tastefully furnished, with much more color than I was accustomed to. Deep red rugs, brocade hangings, gilt frames on the paintings. And the paintings were excellent copies of Titians, Donatellos, Raphaels or originals I did not know. There were fine marbles here and there and richly ornamented cabinets. It was like another world to me then, and one thing impressed me more than all else: every member of the family, old and young, played some musical instrument uncommonly well. Two harps stood in the long room where we were entertained. A piano, violin and cello spoke to us. Songs from opera were sung.

I have always remembered that evening. The low-voiced conversation of cultivated people, the art, the music—thoroughly a part of their lives. My first experience with an educated Italian family in America. How much of this sort of thing can we learn to help the many Italians in the United States to bring to us?

There are really three Italies, the north, the central and the south, quite different from one another in many ways. The people of the north—Lombardy, Piedmont, Venetia, Emilia, Tuscany and Liguria—are, on the whole, the best educated, rather progressive. Here are located the great industries, the more modern farms. Some of these north Italians have fair hair and blue eyes, as in the paintings of Botticelli. The wide-awake interest of the city of Florence is typical. Fine silks are woven, beautiful marble quarried, jewelry designed and fashioned. Cheese, potatoes, flax, poultry, and grain are produced. Automobiles are manufactured.

The central part of Italy is noted for its artists, musicians and clever professional men. Rome and Naples are its only large cities, the region being largely agricultural. The people are dark, with sparkling eyes and warm, impulsive natures. The south, including also the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, is more primitive. Tourists find it especially picturesque, for here may be seen the primitive crafts, ancient methods of tilling the soil, a people untraveled and in places little affected by the rest of the world.

The houses of Italy often look like great villas. This is because many are built together, several families living under one roof. In some parts of the country the farmers live together in villages, going forth each day to their fields in the neighboring countryside. Family life everyhere is unified. The Italian woman is not a feminist. She devotes herself to her home and children.

Those who live in the towns look forward to vacations in the country or at the shore. I am told that there are organizations into which working people pay so much a week all year, for their annual vacation in the country. Americans familiar only with crowded Italian sections of great American cities may not realize this enjoyment of the open that lies in the heart of the Italian people—a people ever in love with beauty wherever it can be found.

The wealthy, of course, have their country villas, with gardens worth dreaming about. Climb the hill to Fiesole, take a boat around Lake Como and you will see this type of Italian home—and see, too, why the English and Americans who live there are so fond of this land of beautiful houses.

The first Friday of next month this page will take you to Holland, with an article, recipes and photographs direct from the land of dikes and windmills. M. J. T.

Upper Left—By Ewing Galloway—The Christian Science Monitor. Upper Right and Lower Center—By Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway. Lower Left—Courtesy of Italian Tourist Information Office, New York. Lower Right—© Keystone.

Upper Row, Left—The Island of Capri Is Famous for Its Blue Grotto and for Its Sailors, but It Was a Land of Fisherfolk Even in the Days of the Roman Emperors. This Is Not a Summer Hotel but a Group of Fishermen's Houses With a Few of the Womenfolk Out to Greet Us. Right—Among the Handicrafts of Northern Italy, Lacemaking Is a Real Art. The Mother Here Has Taught Her Three Girls, and the Whole Family Now Fashions Beautiful Lace. Even a Brief Study of Their Faces Makes One Feel That This Family on Further Acquaintance Would Probably Have Much in Common With Any Fairly Well Educated American Family. And Probably, Too, They, Sing, Play and Know Something of Paintings. Lower Row, Left—This Picturesque Scene of Women and Children Bearing Jars of Water From the Roadside Well Is in Abruzzi, a Mountainous Province of Central Italy. Fountains Abound in Rome and Elsewhere in Italy, and Are Always the Focus of Interesting Groups. Center—The Roadside Farm House Glimpsed Here Is Near Rome, on the Way to Terni. Doubtless This Farmer's Wife Would Enjoy a Visit With a Farmer's Wife of the United States, on Housekeeping and Gardening. Right—Two Women of Sardinia, Weaving in the Primitive Manner.

Favorite Italian Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY hostesses delight in serving something different, especially to guests who they know will enjoy and appreciate it. Such a hostess will welcome the recipes for some of the famous Italian dishes, and some perhaps less well known ones, equally delicious. To the Italian cook there are several commodities that are indispensable. Briefly these consist of olive oil, tomatoes, onions and garlic, and the peppers—cayenne, paprika and black or white pepper. To these are added meats and starch substances, spaghetti and its concomitants, known as ragatone, egg noodles, flat spaghetti and other similar products.

There is a basic recipe which is used for nearly all Italian dishes and this is known as Italian stew or sauce.

Italian Stew

In a pan fry until very brown and crisp 1½ pounds of lean pork cut in small pieces, in
2 tablespoons olive oil. Add
Salt, pepper, cayenne pepper, paprika. Add
2 tablespoons chopped onion and one-sixth clove of garlic. Fry until they begin to turn brown. Pour
2 cups cooked tomatoes over mixture and simmer about two hours, or until quite thick. The Italians prepare their tomatoes for canning and cooking by simmering them for hours until all the water has been cooked out, leaving a thick, dark red paste. Vaselico is used in them if obtainable. This is an Italian herb and is similar to mint.

Ravioli

Beat well
3 eggs and add
¾ teaspoon salt. Mix in flour until a very stiff dough is obtained. Knead until the mixture will not take any more flour. Roll as thin as paper. On the dough at two-inch intervals place a teaspoon of paste, consisting of
2 cups ground chicken or veal,
1 cup ground or finely chopped cooked spinach
1 large egg,
1 tablespoon minced parsley,
2 tablespoons grated Parmesan cheese,
Salt and pepper to taste. Cut dough in strips leaving ¾ of an inch at each end. Fold over the uncovered half of the strip and press around three sides of each piece of ravioli, or indent with curly-edged knife. Boil ravioli in salted water or chicken broth until the noodle exterior is soft. Serve with Italian stew poured over it.

Meat Balls

Mix together
1½ pounds hamburger,
one-sixth clove garlic,
2 tablespoons parsley, chopped,
2 eggs,
1 tablespoon onion, finely chopped,
4 tablespoons grated cheese,
Salt, cayenne and paprika. Form into balls a little larger than a walnut. Cook in the Italian stew in the place of the pork.

Cocootte

Cocootte is the Italian version of the omelette. Beat until very light
6 eggs. Add
Salt, pepper,
1 tablespoon parsley, minced, and
3 tablespoons grated Parmesan cheese. Put in iron frying pan
1½ tablespoons olive oil. When smoking hot pour in the egg mixture. Stir with a fork in the same manner as for scrambled eggs. When the mixture is firm on the bottom, place a large plate over the top of the frying pan and turn pan completely over, so that the omelette is turned out onto the plate. Put
½ tablespoon olive oil in the frying pan and slide the omelette back into the pan. Let it brown for about 3 minutes longer and turn out onto plate or platter. To serve it, cut in sections as for pie.

Braziole

Remove the gristle and outside edges and cut into diamond-shaped pieces
2 pounds of round steak. Mix
1 tablespoon parsley, minced,
one-fifth clove garlic,
3 tablespoons Italian cheese, grated. Season with salt, pepper, and paprika. Place on each piece of meat some of above ingredients. Roll and tie. Brown well in
2 tablespoons olive oil. Cook in place of pork in Italian stew.

Eggs in Tomatoes With Cheese

Brown lightly in
1 tablespoon olive oil
1 tablespoon onion. Add
1 tablespoon parsley, minced,
one-sixth clove garlic,
2 cups tomatoes, cooked. Season to taste with
Salt, pepper, cayenne pepper, paprika. Simmer mixture for one hour. Break desired number of
Eggs into a saucer and slide into the mixture. Add
One-fourth cup grated Italian cheese. Cover and cook for from five to 15 minutes, depending on the required firmness of the eggs.

Fried Spinach

Boil in salted water until tender
2 pounds of spinach. Drain it well and fry until quite crisp, stirring occasionally in
2 tablespoons olive oil.

Zucchi

While zucchi comes in many sizes, the Italians prefer the small ones as they are more tender and have a better flavor. The zucchi is first washed, then sliced into pieces one-fourth inch in thickness. Put the slices on a plate and sprinkle lightly with salt. When moisture comes to the top of the squash, dip each slice in flour and
1 egg beaten. Fry until it is a golden brown in
2 tablespoons hot olive oil
Salt and pepper to taste.

Italian Peas

Fry until it starts to brown
1½ tablespoons chopped onion in
2 tablespoons olive oil. Add
3 pounds of new peas. Sprinkle to taste with
Salt and pepper.
Cover tightly and simmer the peas in their own steam, stirring occasionally till soft.

Fried Cauliflower

Break in sections
1 medium head of cauliflower. Boil in salted water until nearly tender. Dip each piece in flour, then in
1 egg, beaten. Season each piece with
salt and pepper and fry in
2 tablespoons hot olive oil.

Making Wishes Come True

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS an evening star, a cloud and a river that started a friend of mine on a trip around the world. The river really played the most important part in the drama because it brought the star down to earth where it was almost within our reach.

We had been sitting on a porch overlooking the river as twilight deepened into darkness, and, as we watched the evening star emerge from its daytime seclusion and begin its journey across the heavens, we remembered how, when we were girls, we had repeated,

"Star light, star bright,
First star I've seen tonight,
I hope I may, I wish I might,
Have the wish I wish tonight."

We confided to each other, as we would not have been willing to do in those girlhood days, just what our wishes had been on far-away starlight evenings. We laughed at the extravagance of some of our early dreams. We wondered if we had ever really expected that life could, or should, be for us one "unclouded summer day."

While we watched that star and talked of our early hopes and their later fruition a cloud drifted up from the horizon and eventually covered our star, completely hiding it from our sight.

* * *

"That," said my friend, "is exactly what has happened to my wishes. I have had a wonderfully happy home. I have devoted my every thought and action to my children, their pleasures and achievements. Now they have established homes of their own; they are self-sufficient and independent. I am left alone, apparently unneeded, certainly dismayed. A cloud has effaced my star."

She talked of her children; of how she tried to find comfort, and a certain feeling of unselfishness, in doing for them many things which her common sense told her they did not care to have done for them, and which they would be much happier in doing for themselves.

We were looking at the river as she talked and suddenly we realized that the star was tossing fitfully on the water at our feet. The cloud had floated away. The star was streaming in golden glory, brighter, higher, lovelier, than ever.

"Oh," gasped my friend, "it is shining again."

* * *

We stayed long there in the starlight. We tried to understand the meaning of all that there is in life of seeking, of loving, of losing and of finding. We tried to see our dreams through the eyes of our children and their ambitions. And then we came back to our star and our own dreams.

"Do you know," said my friend, "one of my most frequent wishes years ago was for a trip around the world. That desire has never left me. I believe my star has risen again and is within my reach. I'm going." She was financially able to go—had been all along—but she had tied herself to familiar places and activities.

Letters which I received from her were full of the glamour of far-away places; of Mediterranean ports and Egyptian deserts. She was, she said, keeping a voluminous journal. When she returned she intended to write the story of her travels. She wrote, "I sometimes think of that evening with the star, the cloud and the river as I look at the same star here, so far from home, and I thank it for showing me that our stars are within our grasp if we only reach for them."

Her children sometimes say to me, "Isn't mother wonderful? We're so proud of her."

The Recipes

on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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(6 Servings)

1 level tablespoonful KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
¼ cup cold water
1¼ cups canned, crushed pineapple
4 eggs
¼ teaspoonful salt
1 tablespoonful lemon juice
½ cup sugar

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Beat egg yolks slightly and add ¼ cup sugar, pineapple, lemon juice and salt. Cook over boiling water until of custard consistency. Add the softened gelatine, stirring thoroughly, and cool. When mixture begins to thicken, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites to which the other ¼ cup sugar has been added. Fill baked pie shell and chill. Just before serving spread a thin layer of whipped cream over the pie.

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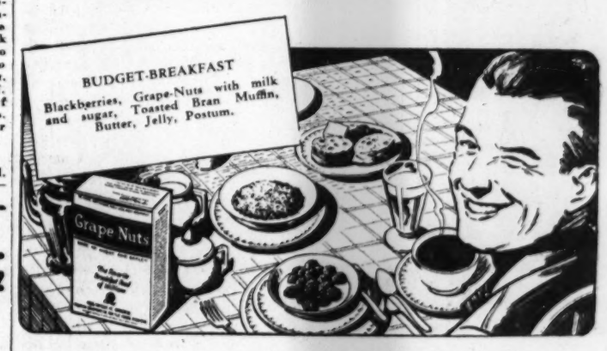

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FOR BREAKFAST TOMORROW

The Home Forum

A Day's Journeying

THERE is one drive I shall always remember. It was over more miles than I have ever covered by road in a day before; and yet, when we arrived at Nice, it seemed almost a pity to stop. We had reached the sea at last and the waning moon, risen some two or three hours earlier, but until then hidden by the high hills, was reflected in a broad beam of silver ripples. To drive on in the moonlight would have been delicious.

We had left Zurich early in the morning, when the mist still clung to the surface of the lake and hid the range of distant snow-clad peaks. The road had wound through the Swiss valleys, sometimes beside rich pastures, sometimes between pine-covered slopes and often through clusters of châlets or little villages, each with its sharp steepled church. At Lucerne for a few minutes we were beside water again, still with the morning haze about it, for it was barely 7 o'clock. Faintly visible and perfectly reflected in the rippleless lake rose the snow-covered Rigi, lovely and majestic.

But we had far to go and so could not wait to discover more of the beauties of Lucerne. On we sped to Berne. By the time we reached it, the town was awake and about its business for the day. We entered it by the bridge high above the river Aare, and it did not take us long to find our way through the city and out on the road to Lausanne.

We never discovered the name of the small town where at last we did stop. It was walled, I think, for we came into it through a great gateway and found a more than ordinary market in progress. Arches led from the road to the wide, covered footwalk, but most of them were blocked with gay stalls. Everything imaginable was for sale and every stall was brightly decorated. Here and there was a patient ox, tethered to a post, wearing on his forehead a bunch of bright paper flowers and round his body a green garland also decorated with gay flowers. It was all far too attractive just to pass through, so we stopped for a while to investigate on foot.

From Lausanne we came down to the shores of Lac Leman and drove beside its blue-green icy waters most of the way to Geneva. The mountains across the lake were blue, but a little misty, and it was not clear enough to see Mont Blanc or the mass of snow-covered summits that lie to the south.

A few miles from Geneva we came to the frontier where we had thought there might be some delay; but there was none at all, beyond having the papers for the car stamped and signed. It was not yet 12 o'clock and we had already put 190 miles behind us; but none of us knew the road, so it was difficult to tell how far we could go that day. We left that point to decide itself later. At Annecy we stopped for a quick lunch and then on again to Aix-les-Bains and Grenoble. Though we were in the midst of the Savoy Alps, the road was good and fairly straight. We had little to delay us. High hills towered up on our left, and behind the nearest range snowy peaks reared their shining summits to the sky.

Out of Grenoble there is a wonderful road, wide and straight for five miles, between a great avenue of plane trees, smaller roads, outside the planes accommodating the horse and foot traffic. But after that our way became more twisty and, before long, we found ourselves climbing the Col du Fau and winding down into a fertile valley beyond. We had a puncture somewhere in this part of the country, but it did not delay us long and the chances of another seemed so remote that we decided not to spend any time in having the tire mended. As we drove through the saucerlike valley, entirely surrounded by high hills, (we were in the department of the Hautes Alpes now) it was fun to guess between which two the next pass took us. The Col de la Croix Haute was its name, its summit nearly four thousand feet up; but the road was well graded and the bends not too sharp, so there was no difficulty about it. On every side the mountains rose and I shall never forget the sight we had for a few minutes, through a gap in the near-by hills, of a magnificent bare rock, rising isolated and almost perpendicular for several thousand feet, glowing a warm pink in the sunlight, rendered the more impressive by the dark, pine-covered slopes in front.

From this point there were few long stretches of straight road, but for that reason the country was the more interesting and the views always changing. Most of the way we followed the course of a river, whose gray-green and opaque waters must have had some glacier for their source, as no spring water would be that color. And then towards evening we came to Sisteron, a citadel set on a hill, guarding the entrance to the narrow valley that led to the south. Turreted and walled, it remains as it has for centuries, truly medieval in aspect, the gray stone battlements standing out proudly against the dark hills de beyond, and the narrow street entered by an open gateway in the wall. We had at one time thought of stopping here for the night, but had long e'er this decided to go farther; so on we went, and on, and always beside some ream that threaded its way between the mountains, the road crossing and recrossing the torrent in its endeavors to keep as straight as possible.

About sundown we came to Digne, where the valley widened, giving us views of distant mountains, dark and velvety blue against the sunset sky, and again we thought of stopping. But we were now only a hundred miles from Nice and finally decided to go on. The road wound up the hillside and before long the daylight faded from the sky and only the starlight was left. After that we twisted and climbed among the mountains, always following the course of some river, sometimes through narrow gorges with the opposite hillside towering beside us, sometimes the road was tunneled through the rock to avoid a more than usually sharp bend; and sometimes the country must have flattened out a bit, for there were avenues of trees beside us. It seemed that we drove through the night for hours, passing villages, large and small, crossing bridge after bridge over the Var River, and at last, at 11 o'clock, we came to Nice. First a few street lamps and tram lines, then the blazing lights of the Promenade des Anglais and the end of our journey. It was a great day. I do not know that I have ever had a better one.

F. R.

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By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rockport (Massachusetts): From a Drypoint by L. G. Hornby

MR. L. G. HORNBY has portrayed a wide variety of subjects in the range of his etchings. Their scenes vary from vivid impressions of the World War to the quaint, rustic settings of New England retreats. In the present exhibit (which will continue through August 26) at the Boston Public Library, the artist is represented by a number of pleasant little pencil sketches as well as by one or two etchings and water colors.

This particular drypoint, done at Rockport, carries with it the atmosphere of quiet which attends the close of day at any small pier. The lazy shimmer of the evening tide laps the piling with a soft soughing sound. Across the silent harbor, the voices of the returning fishermen and the rattle of the gear as it is put up for the night seem strangely, yet pleasantly, loud as they echo across the darkening harbor. A small boat, almost hidden in the shadows, bumps gently against the old fish pier.

The artist has caught these impressions with little apparent effort. His effect is created largely through relations of somber tones. Even the water is not brilliantly shining, but soberly reflective. The figures in the boat stand out in vigorous silhouette against the paling sky.

Mr. Hornby was a student at various well-known art schools in the eastern part of the United States. He also studied in Paris, and was at one time a staff artist on one of Boston's daily newspapers. His work has been marked by a simplicity of subject, effect and technique. And, regardless of subject matter, he succeeds in bringing to his plates energy and vitality.

James Laver, author of "A History of British and American Etching," has said of Mr. Hornby: "He belongs to the tradition of Rembrandt. Like that supreme master he is primarily interested in chiaroscuro, as is evident in two such plates as 'Marchande de Fleurs' and 'Passage de la Petite Boucherie,' where design in each case depends upon the massing of shadows. . . . Lines no longer stand as the edges and outlines of things, but, meaningless in themselves, play their inevitable part in building up the effect of the whole work."

Tom Bailey Leaves New Orleans

The name of our ship was the "A No. 1, fast-sailing packet Typhoon." I learned afterwards that she sailed fast only in the newspaper advertisements. My father owned one-quarter of the Typhoon, and that is why we happened to go in her. I tried to guess which quarter of the ship he owned, and finally concluded it must be the hind quarter—the cabin in which we had the cosiest of staterooms, with one round window in the roof, and two shelves or boxes nailed up against the wall to sleep in.

There was a good deal of confusion on deck while we were getting under way. The captain shouted orders (to which nobody seemed to pay any attention) through a battered tin trumpet, . . .

A fat, wheezy steam-tug, with the word *Ajax* in staring black letters on the paddle-box, came puffing up alongside the Typhoon. She was ridiculously small and conceited, compared with our stately ship. I speculated as to what she was going to do. In a few minutes we were lashed to the little monster, which gave a snort and a shriek, and began backing us out from the levee (wharf) with the greatest ease.

I once saw an ant running away with a piece of cheese eight or ten times larger than itself. I could not help thinking of it, when I found the chubby, smoky-nosed tug-boat towing the Typhoon out into the Mississippi River.

In the middle of the stream we swung round, the current caught us, and away we flew like a great winged bird. Only it did not seem as if we were moving. The shore, with the countless steamboats, the tangled rigging of the ships, and the long lines of warehouses, appeared to be gliding away from us.

It was grand sport to stand on the quarter-deck and watch all this. Before long there was nothing to be seen on either side but stretches of low, swampy land, covered with stunted cypress trees, from which drooped delicate streamers of spanish moss—a fine place for alligators and congo snakes. Here and there we passed a yellow sand-bar, and here and there a snag lifted its nose out of the water like a shark.

"This is your last chance to see the city, Tom," said my father, as we swept round a bend of the river.

I turned and looked. New Orleans was just a colorless mass of something in the distance, and the dome of the St. Charles Hotel, upon which the sun shimmered for a moment, was no bigger than the top of old Aunt Chloe's thimble.

What do I remember next? the gray sky and the fretful blue waters of the Gulf. The steam-tug had long since let slip her hawsers and gone panting away with a derisive scream, as much as to say, "I've done my duty, now look out for yourself, old Typhoon!"

The ship seemed quite proud of being left to take care of herself, and with her huge white sails bulged out, strutted off like a vain turkey. I had been standing by my father near the wheel-house all this while, observing things with that nicety of perception which belongs only to children; but now the dew began falling, and we went below to have supper. — From "The Story of a Bad Boy," by THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Aim of Criticism

The aim of criticism is to distinguish what is essential in the work of a writer; and in order to do this, its first business must be to find out where he is different from all other writers. It is the delight of the critic to praise; but praise is scarcely a part of his duty. He may often seem to find himself obliged to condemn; yet condemnation is hardly a necessary part of his office. What we ask of him is, that he should find out for us more than we can find out for ourselves: trace what in us is a whim or leaning to its remote home or center of gravity, and explain why we are affected in this way or that way by this or that writer. He studies origins in effects, and must know himself, and be able to allow for his own mental and emotional variations, if he is to do more than give us the records of his likes and dislikes. . . .

Dryden, a poet who was even greater as a critic than a poet, said, "True judgment in poetry, like that in painting, takes a view of the whole together, whether it be good or not; and where the beauties are more than the faults, concludes for the poet against the little judge." Here, in this decision, as to the proportions of merit and demerit in a work, is the critic's first task; it is one that is often overlooked by careful analysts, careless of what substance they are analyzing. . . .

No merit, no number of merits, of a secondary kind, in a writer who has been adjudged "not to exist," can avail anything. The critic concerns himself only with such as do exist. One of these, it may be, exists for a single book out of many books, a single poem out of many volumes of verse; an essay, an epigram, the preface to a book, a song out of a play. No perfect thing is too small for eternal recollection. But there are other writers who, though they have never condensed all their quality into any quite final achievement, live by a kind of bulk, live because there is in them something living, which refuses to go out. It is in his judgment of these two classes of writers, the measure of his skill in finding vital energy concentrated or diffused, in a cell or throughout an organism, that the critic is most likely to show his own quality. Charles Lamb is one of the greatest critics of Shakespeare, but the infallibility of his instinct as a critic is shown, not so much when he writes better about *Lear* than any one had ever written about *Lear*, but when he reveals to us, for the first time, the secret of Ford, the mainspring of Webster.—ARTHUR SYMONS, in "Dramatis Personæ." (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

A Lyric

(Written 675 B. C.)

I would have gone to my lord in his need,
Have galloped there all the way,
But this is a matter concerns the State,
And I, being a woman, must stay.

I watched them leaving the palace yard,
In carriage and robe of state.
I would have gone by the hills and the fords;
I know they will come too late.

I may walk in the garden and gather
Lilies of mother-of-pearl.
I had a plan would have saved the State.
—But mine are the thoughts of a girl.

The Elder Statesmen sit on the mats,
And wrangle through half the day;
A hundred plans they have drafted and dropped,
And mine was the only way.

—Translated from Chinese into Latin by PERE LACHARME (eighteenth century) and into English by HELEN WADDELL, in "Lyrics From the Chinese." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1913.)

Jeden na straně Boží

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

KDYŽ Wendell Phillips vyslovil skvělý výrok u Harper's Ferry v 1859, "Jeden na straně Boží je většina," podal výraz, který byl určen k užívání mnohým vysoko směřujícím srdcem v letech, které následovaly. Dějiny lidstva nesčíslněkrát dokázaly pravdu, na které jeho výrok spočívá. Jedinec stojící vytrvale s Bohem, podle slov Písma, "honiti bude tisíc."

Ze všech zaznamenaných příkladů toho snad nejskvělejší je zkušenost Eliáše na hoře Karmel. Když tam stál, díval se na nárok moci oddělené od Boha a umlčel jej. Když čelil králi Achabovi, o jehož přátelství mu bylo pochybovati pro vážné příčiny a jehož žena Jezábel byla, on věděl, jeho nepřítelem zjevně; když čelil čtyři sta padesáti prorokům Bála a čtyři sta "prorokům háje," kteří všichni byli by rádi viděli jeho nezdar, Eliáš stál na svém a dokázal, že skutečně "jeden na straně Boží je většina."

Snad nikdy v dějinách světa nebylo větší potřeby dokázati tento výrok jako dnes. Veřejné mínění snažilo by se ponořiti ve věření v nedostatek, omezení a všeobecně zmatené poměry i ty, jichž víra v Boha až dosavad byla nedotknutelná. Jaká příležitost dokázati vždypřítomnost té jediné Mysli, Boha a Jeho nekonečnou lásku a péči! Jaká patřičná doba zjevně dokázati všemohoucnost duchovního zákona!

Křesťanská Věda umožňuje každému konati právě to když ho posiluje, aby stál vytrvale s Bohem, božským Principem. Přijímáním fakta, že člověk, učiněný v obrazu a podle podobenství Boha, je duchovní, jakým ho Písmo prohlašuje býti, Křesťanská Věda podává logický závěrek, že člověk je stále řízen, podporován, veden a ovládán nesmrtelným, duchovním zákonem. Pochopení tohoto velikého fakta umožňuje jedinci, podle míry jeho porozumění, užívati duchovního zákona. Tím, že zachovává svou vlastní duchovní pravost a že se staví zcela na stranu práva, dokazuje, že tak zvané zákony zla jsou falešné a marné a radostně spatří vítězství Pravdy.

Mary Baker Eddy, Objevitelka a Zakládatelka Křesťanské Vědy, píše na stránce 160 v "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (První Církev Krista, Vědce, a Směs), "Žíti tak, aby lidské vědomí bylo udržováno v stálém vztahu k božskému, duchovnímu a věčnému je individualisovati nekonečnou moc; a to je Křesťanská Věda." Zde máme krátký a přesný výrok o způsobu, jakým každý jedinec se může postaviti nepochybně na stranu Boží. Ovšem, že je to především otázka duchovně duševní příslušnosti; a taková příslušnost je zaručena denně a každou hodinu, samovolné a s radostí, když pravá povaha Boha jako nekonečná Láska, zjevena Křesťanskou Vědou, je pochopena. Vidíme pak, že "individualisovati nekonečnou moc" je dokázati, že "jeden na straně Boží je většina." Vskutku není skutečné moci, není opravdového výkonu, odděleného od takové soujedno-tnosti (at-one-ment) s Bohem. "Žíti tak, aby lidské vědomí bylo udržováno v stálém vztahu k božskému, duchovnímu a věčnému" zajišťuje vítězství.

Když falešný nárok zla zdá se prohlašovati, že může převrátiti dobro, může zničiti spravedlivé zákony, zrušiti správné rozsudky a zmařiti cíle těch, kteří mají dobro záležitostí světa na srdci, tu je čas, abychom stáli pevně a věděli, jak Křesťanská Věda učí, že zlo není moci. Věřiti, že můžeme býti zbaveni něčeho cenného neb ztratiti nejmenší míru toho, co přidává k opravdovému štěstí a radosti je nerozuměti působení božského zákona. Čím upřímněji jedinec lne k božskému Principu, tím více se stotožnuje s božskou pravostí a spravedlností, tím jistěji bude vidět moc a slávu Boha projevené požehnáním, jak pro sebe, tak pro druhé.

Na stránce 167 učebnice Křesťanské Vědy, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu), Mrs. Eddy píše, "Není to moudré míti nejisté a polovičaté stanovisko neb chtíti pracovati stejně s Duchem a hmotou, Pravdou a omylem." Oprávněně můžeme se ptáti, Kdyby Eliášovo lnutí k Bohu bylo nejisté a polovičaté, byl by uviděl Boží moc projevenu? Jakou svrchovanou důvěru v dobro tato zkušenost musela přinésti prorokovi! Dnes podobná důvěra ve vítězství práva je výsadou každého z nás. Je nám dokázati, podle slov dobře oblíbeného chvalozpěvu, "Ten vždy vítězí kdo strani s Bohem."

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, píšte na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

"One on God's Side"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Wendell Phillips uttered that splendid statement at Harper's Ferry in 1859, "One on God's side is a majority," he supplied a phrase which was destined to be used by many an aspiring heart in the years to follow. Times without number the history of humanity has proved the truth on which his statement rests. One individual standing steadfastly with God, in the language of the Scripture, "shall chase a thousand."

Perhaps one of the most magnificent instances of this on record is that of Elijah's experience on mount Carmel. Standing there, he faced the claim of a power apart from God, and silenced it. Confronted by King Ahab, whose friendship he had grave reasons to doubt and whose wife, Jezebel, he knew to be his avowed enemy; by four hundred and fifty prophets of Baal and four hundred "prophets of the groves," all of whom would have been glad to see him fail, Elijah stood his ground and proved indeed that "one on God's side is a majority."

Never, perhaps, in the history of the world has there been greater necessity to prove this statement than today. Public opinion would seek to engulf in a belief of lack, limitation, and generally chaotic conditions even those whose faith in God has hitherto been unassailable. What an opportunity to prove the omnipresence of the one Mind, God, and His infinite love and care! What a fitting time to demonstrate the omnipotence of spiritual law!

Christian Science enables each one to do just this by strengthening him to stand steadfastly with God, divine Principle. In accepting the fact that man, made in the image and likeness of God, is spiritual, as the Scriptures declare him to be, Christian Science draws the logical conclusion that man is continually controlled, supported, guided, and governed by immortal, spiritual law. Apprehension of this great fact enables one, in the degree of his understanding, to apply spiritual law. By maintaining his own spiritual integrity and taking his position wholly on the side of right, he proves the so-called laws of evil to be false and ineffectual, and joyfully beholds the triumph of Truth.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 160 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," "To live so as to keep human consciousness in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal, is to individualize infinite power; and this is Christian Science." Here we have a brief and concise statement of the manner in which each individual may place himself unequivocally on God's side. It is, of course, primarily a question of spiritually mental allegiance; and such allegiance is pledged daily and hourly, with spontaneity and gladness, as the true nature of God as infinite Love revealed through Christian Science is apprehended. One then sees that to "individualize infinite power" is to prove that "one on God's side is a majority." Indeed, there is no real power, no true achievement, apart from such at-one-ment with God. "To live so as to keep human consciousness in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal" insures victory.

When the false claim of evil seems to declare that it can reverse good, can unmake righteous laws, annul just decrees, and frustrate the aims of those who have the world's best interests at heart, that is the time for one to stand firm and to know that, as Christian Science teaches, evil is not power. To believe that one can possibly be deprived of anything which is worth while, or lose one iota of that which adds to true happiness and joy, is to misunderstand the operation of divine law. The more whole-heartedly the individual adheres to divine Principle, the more completely he identifies himself with divine justice and righteousness, the more certainly will he see the power and glory of God manifested in blessing, both for himself and for others.

On page 167 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, "It is not wise to take a halting and half-way position or to expect to work equally with Spirit and matter, Truth and error." Well may we question, Had Elijah's adherence to God been halting and half-hearted, would he have seen God's power made manifest? What supreme confidence in good this experience must have brought to the prophet! Today a similar confidence in the triumph of right is the privilege of each one of us. It is ours to prove that, in the words of a well-loved hymn, "He always wins who sides with God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Lines for a Youth

I caught you
In a careless pose
Against the window's light,
It was as if the day
Had gone—
And it was night,
And there was song,
Caressingly,
Loosed in a moon-locked wood;
Perhaps I didn't really hear—
I thought I could!

I thought I could
Go find the place,
(So clear it seemed)
And with a wandering finger
Trace
The cloven marks.

So, now,
Whenever you appear—
Beside me,
Sudden, free—
Almost,
I do expect to hear
The reeds of Pan!

JOHN C. RITCHEY.

Moonlight on the Hungarian Plains

It was now evening time and the sky was lit up in crimson. As far as my eye could reach I saw nothing but the immense sweep of cornfields, faintly rippling in the breeze as though they were the waves of a yellow ocean. There is something primeval about those plains of Hungary in the setting sun, as though the humanity inhabiting them were still in the Biblical stage. I expected to see Ruth appear in the wake of the harvesters to glean the remaining sheaves. The sunset transformed the smiling fields into a great noble landscape with something cosmic about it, and my thoughts travelled far away to the parched uplands of Castile, between Medina del Campo and Salamanca; where there is naught to break the monotony but ghostly cypress-trees here and there. Above, in the sky, which seemed in this Hungarian sunset to be so far away, I could see pyramids, towers and castles battlemented. Why does a race perpetuate the scene of its beginning? I saw here upon the central plateau of Asia, beneath the pyramid-shaped clouds, the snowy mountains in the distance and the nomadic race sowing the corn that would feed the bronzed men and women before they set out in the following year for fresh plains. . . .

Night on the Puszta descends imperceptibly, gradually, the stillness increases, broken only from time to time by the distant barking of a dog. It is mysterious to walk through the lonely fields between the thousands of corn-stalks that look like armies of motionless soldiers. Here and there, like colonies planted over the mighty Puszta, are farm-houses, or *tanyas*, as they are called, with their clumps of trees and their outhouses. Outside one I halted, and seeing a group of children with an oldish man and a women, I took my fiddle out of the bag and played a few Magyar tunes. The children clapped and crowded round me, and then the man came up, put twenty filler in my hand, and motioned me to go away. Night had already descended, a balmy night with a brilliant moon, and as I walked along, rabbits and hares darted in amid the corn-stalks. . . .

At last I saw a light through some trees and I came to a small *tanya* on a rising ground. I went up bravely to the door and knocked loudly. Not a sound did I hear except the barking of a dog somewhere at the back. Again I knocked and this time I heard footsteps. . . .

For two days those peasants fed and lodged me in a manner characteristic of Magyar hospitality, and when the time came for me to set out on my way not a penny would either of them accept. All they did was to point to my fiddle, and instead of a stirrup cup, it was a farewell tune that I give them. Few countries in Europe can compare with Hungary for spontaneous hospitality which is given to the stranger without any thought of favours to come. . . .

In that *tanya*, life was sane and wholesome, in spite of its natural poverty. I have never seen a cleaner or more orderly house. The woman spent nearly all her day washing and airing sheets, blankets, eiderdowns. Around the walls were white cloths embroidered in red, trailed up as ornament, and in the corner of the kitchen was an enormous oak press containing quantities of linen. In the other corner was the huge green earthenware oven, rising from floor to ceiling like a gigantic olive jar. On a slab of brick in this oven they did their cooking, and above the fire was a rail, on which they hung bones to smoke. The oven is the great comforter of the home in winter when the wind whistles across the plain, and when the family are cold they sit around its broad base and tell stories. Early in the morning my host would depart with two of the boys on his cart, drawn by two horses, and in the evening after feeding the animals he would point to my fiddle and ask me to play again, such tunes as "Hullamszo Balaton." On the second evening some neighbours came from a distance to hear me and outside the cottage under the clump of trees the inevitable *csardas* began, and it was I who played them. . . . At last I saw the dance of the Tavern performed in all its manly vigour out on the lonely Puszta by the strong-backed sons and daughters of the people. Among these simple, unspoiled folk it became magnified into the lofty symbol of a whole race, and I could not help murmuring to myself the words of Petofi: "Oh Puszta, Puszta, thou art the image of liberty."—WALTER STARKIE, in "Raggle-Taggle: Adventures with a Fiddle in Hungary and Roumania." (London: John Murray.)

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Stocks Again Drag Lower As Support Is Still Lacking

Market Forced to Close Early Because of Gas Explosion

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—The stock market, already in a comatose condition with prices sagging indifferently, was literally gassed to an early finish today when fumes from what was believed to have been tear gas bombs drove traders from the floor of the exchange.

The incident occurred shortly after noon. The ticker tape was barely moving, and most of the leading shares were down fractionally to around 2 points. With the gas filling the huge chamber, the exchange authorities decided to shut down business for the rest of the day. Under the recent ruling the Exchange will be closed tomorrow. Transfers, up to the untimely end, approximated only 500,000 shares.

Commodities Lower

Grains, cotton and other commodities were lower, and the dollar rallied in foreign exchange dealings. Bonds were listless and irregular.

Losers of 1 to 2 points included Commercial Solvents, Consolidated Gas, Alaska Juneau, Western Union, Bethlehem Steel, Illinois Central, Deere, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Case and U. S. Steel. There were numerous fractional declines.

With security trading at a slow pace following the recent "house cleaning," the jacking up of margin requirements under the exchange's new ruling seemingly put a further brake on the speculative enthusiasm of the "little fellow." Brokers point out that not only has the higher margin regulation acted to restrain the more impetuous traders, but that the general psychology of the recent restrictions tends to imbue the small operator, as well as the large, with ultra-caution.

On the other hand, it is argued, the new rules are highly beneficial to the investor, who generally buys his stocks and bonds outright and puts them away for a better day. An increase in cash selling, both yesterday and today, was reported.

Optimistic Reviews

Week-end trade reviews were again optimistic, having found that the general uptrend in business is in more emphatic evidence. Gains generally, it was said, are being more evenly distributed, thus making for greater stability and uniformity in the forward movement.

The weekly report of the Federal Reserve System showed developments largely of a routine character. Money in circulation increased $17,000,000, but this rise was less than normal. It was the second gain since the bank holiday. Government security purchases by the System approximated $10,000,000, the recent weekly average.

Federal Reserve Bank credit of all kinds gained $7,000,000 during the week. Brokers' loans declined $18,000,000, a chapter in the aftermath of the market's sharp break a couple of weeks ago. Last week brokers' loans dropped $73,000,000.

The extent of June activity in the nation's major industries was indicated in the railway earnings report for that month. Gross revenues increased 14.3 per cent, following a gain of only 1.3 per cent for May, which month was the first to show an increase since 1929. Net operating income for June was up 383.4 per cent.

Bond Trading Quiet

Trading in bonds today fell to the lowest level in many weeks. The absence of interest was reflected in a narrowly fluctuating price trend in which gains and losses were about even.

Due to thinness of markets rather than weight of selling such loans as Southern Railway 5s, United States Rubber 5s, Utility Power & Light debentures and Warner Brothers 6s yielded from 1 to 2 points. Equal gains in a small group which included Loew's, Inc., 6s and Boston & Maine 5s indicated a scarcity of immediate offers to meet bids.

Most of the secondary rails backed and filled over limited ground. Utility loans were equally indecisive in their movements, although some of the communications issues were inclined to heaviness. Against this trend, however, Western Union 5s edged forward fractionally.

U. S. Governments recovered their old poise, and ranged a shade higher on a very small turnover. Most of the foreign classifications were affected by the sluggishness of the general list and commanded only a nominal interest. A fair volume of transactions in British Government 5½s brought a decline of nearly a point. Japan 6½s sustained an equal loss, while Italy 7s climbed a good-sized fraction. South American loans showed mixed changes, most of them within small fractional limits.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1933, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	90 Total
Aug. 4	85.1	47.6	91.8	80.5
Previous day	87.1	48.2	94.1	82.3
Week ago	87.6	48.5	94.8	82.8
Month ago	96.5	54.0	110.0	92.3
Year ago	82.8	21.5	75.5	61.7
Three years ago	168.7	122.1	223.0	170.9
Six years ago	133.8	124.0	116.9	125.1
High (1933)	102.1	58.0	113.7	96.9
Low (1933)	42.3	23.5	61.5	43.9
High (1932)	72.3	39.8	111.0	73.9
Low (1932)	35.1	13.2	51.8	35.0
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.3
Low (1931)	60.0	30.8	92.8	61.3

BONDS

	20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
Aug. 4	75.9	81.5	86.0	81.1
Previous day	75.9	81.6	85.8	81.1
Week ago	75.9	81.8	86.3	81.3
Month ago	74.2	79.7	85.8	79.8
Year ago	63.5	60.8	78.8	67.7
Two years ago	84.1	98.2	101.4	94.6
Three years ago	93.8	107.5	100.1	100.5
High (1933)	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.5
Low (1933)	58.3	57.0	74.1	63.6
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5
High (1931)	90.4	105.7	101.5	98.7
Low (1931)	62.3	62.3	80.2	68.5

Wheeling Steel Profit

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 4 — Wheeling Steel Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $482,143 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, interest, etc., compared with a net loss of $686,333 in the June quarter of 1932. For the six months ended June 30, last, net loss was $320,276, compared with a net loss of $1,-809,460 in the like period of the preceding year.

Financial: Market Quotations

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 4	Aug. 3
13¾	3		Adams Express	2300	9¾	9	9	9¼	
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	800	18½	16	16½	16	
12½	8½		Addressograph	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
11⅜	5⅝	1.60	Affiliated Prod	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛	
103¼	47½	3	Air Reduction	1800	98⅞	95	95	98	
103¼	47½	3	Air Reduction	1800	98⅞	95	95	98	
31	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	31000	34⅞	23½	23⅝	24⅜	
8⅛	⅞		Allegheny Corp	3500	5⅜	3⅛	3⅛	5¼	
21⅞	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	200	12½	13½	12½	13	
26¾	6		Allis Chalmers	8300	17⅝	17	17⅛	18½	
9¼	⅝		Amal Leather	200	8	6	6	6¾	
41¼	18½	2	Amerada	600	32	32	32	32¼	
8	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	1300	27	27	27	28	
16⅜	1		Am Beet Sugar	1300	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11	
58	30		Am Beet Sug pf	10	41	41	41	46	
106	85	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	106	106	106	106	
97½	49½	4	Am Con	2600	84½	83⅜	84½	83½	
134	112	7	Am Can pf	100	131	131	131		
39¾	6⅝		Am Car & Fdry	1100	26½	26	26½	27	
89½	13		Am Com Alcohol	21000	47⅝	43½	47	46½	
19¾	3⅞		Am & For Pow	4300	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝	
44⅞	7¼		Am & For Pow pf	600	23½	23½	23½	24	
27¼	4⅝		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	15½	15½	15½		
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	300	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝	
16	2½		Am Hide & L	300	10	10	10	10⅝	
52½	13⅛		Am Hide ¾ L pf	500	37⅜	37½	37½	39	
17½	3⅜		Am Ice	2300	13	11½	11⅝	11⅝	
18⅛	4¼		Am International	1300	9¼	9	9	9½	
3½	⅝		Am La France	100	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	
30½	17	1½	Am News	10	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	
19⅞	4		Am Power & Lit	4000	12¾	12¼	12¼	13⅜	
41½	8½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	700	32½	32	32	33	
19	4⅝		Am Radiator	8700	15¼	14½	14½	15½	
31⅞	8¾		Am Molling Mill	12000	20½	20	20⅜	21½	
4½	1⅛		Am Ship & Com	1500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
36⅝	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	29½	
42½	16¾		Am Smelt & Ref	7800	33⅜	33	33	33½	
21	4½		Am Steel Fdries	400	18½	18	18	18½	
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1000	57½	57½	57½	58	
112½	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf		110¾	110	110		
134⅝	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	5300	123⅛	123½	123½	124	
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	1600	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	29½	
35⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	200	23½	23	23	24	
17	3½		Am Woolen	800	12¼	11¾	11¾	11⅞	
61½	22⅝		Am Woolen pf	900	47	46	46½	47	
4⅛	⅝		Am Writ Pap ct	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3	
10⅝	2¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	1400	8½	8½	8½	8½	
22⅞	5		Anaconda Cop	13400	18½	16⅝	16¾	17	
15½	4½		Anaconda Wire	200	12	12	12	11⅞	
39¼	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	1500	25¼	24	24	25¾	
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	200	83¼	83¼	83¼	84	
7¾	1½		Armour Ill A	4600	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
5	3¼		Armour Ill B	3300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
93	7		Armour Ill pf	800	65½	64¾	64¾	66¾	
7	1½		Arnold Constable	200	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾	
5¼	¾		Asso Apparel Ind	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞	
80½	34⅜		Atchison T&SF	1700	58¾	57¾	57¾	58⅝	
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	3800	24⅝	24	24	25	
39½	9		Atlas Powder	200	27½	27½	27½	27¾	
81½	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	79	79	79		
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	4500	54	53	53½	54¾	
16⅜	5½		Aviation Corp Del	1000	10¼	10	10	10½	

—B—

17⅜	3½		Baldwin Loco	100	11⅜	11¼	11¼	12	
60	9½		Baldwin Loco pf	100	39	39	39		
32⅞	8¼		Balt & Ohio	100	28	27	27	28⅛	
100⅞	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	102½	102½	102½		
7¼	3⅜		Barker Bros	150	3½	3½	3½		
11	3		Barnsdall A	100	8½	7¾	7¾	8¼	
27	7		Beatrice Cream	100	17½	17½	17½	18¼	
12½	3½		Belding Hem	100	8½	8½	8½	8⅝	
19¾	6⅛		Bendix Aviation	100	15⅝	15⅛	15	15⅞	
31½	9		Best & Co	100	24	24	24	25½	
49¼	10⅛		Bethlehem Steel	100	39½	38½	38¾	39¾	
82	25¼		Beth Steel pf	100	67⅞	65⅞	65⅞	68	
19¼	3½		Blaw Knox	100	14¼	14	14	15	
37⅞	18	1.60f	Borden	100	31½	31	31¼	32¼	
14⅝	2⅝		Briggs Mfg	100	10¼	9¾	9¾	10¼	
41¼	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	100	31½	31½	31½	32	
18½	1⅜		Brunswick Balke	400	11⅞	11½	11⅞	12	
12⅞	2		Bucyrus Erie	500	10½	9⅞	9⅞	10⅝	
19⅜	6¾		Bucyrus Erie cv pf	100	13	12	12	13⅜	
9⅞	3¼		Budd Mfg	800	6¾	6½	6¾	7	
20⅞	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	1200	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15½	
7½	1¼		Butterick	1900	3½	3½	3½	3⅞	
43¼	8½		Byers	2400	30	29½	29½	31⅜	
80	30⅛	2	Byers pf	10	67	67	67		

—C—

2¼	¼		Callahan Z & L	100	1½	1½	1½	1½	
16¼	2		Campbell Wy&C	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10	
9⅜	2		Calumet & Hecla	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜	
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	3100	29⅝	29	29	30	
20⅞	7½		Canadian Pacific	8100	16¼	15¾	16	16¼	
35½	14	1	Cannon Mills	200	29	29	29	29	
20⅞	7½		Canadian Pacific	8100	16¼	15¾	16	16¼	
35½	14	1	Cannon Mills	200	29	29	29	29	
25½	25½		Capital Admin pf	40	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜		
103⅝	30½		Case Threshg	4400	55¾	55¾	55¾	67	
29¾	5½		Caterpillar Trac	2200	20½	20¼	20¼	20¾	
58⅞	4½		Celanese Corp	7300	36½	35⅛	36	37¼	
5⅞	½		Celotex Co	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞		
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	200	31½	31½	31½	32	
42⅞	5⅞		Cerro de Pasco	2700	32⅝	30¾	31	31⅞	
7⅜	1		Certain-Teed	600	5⅞	5	5	5½	
20⅞	7½		Checker Cab Mfg	100	9½	9½	9½	9½	
48	24⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	3200	43½	42⅝	42⅝	42⅞	
7⅜	1⅜		Chi & Gt West	200	5½	5½	5½	5½	
13⅜	1		Chi Mil & St P	200	9	9	9	9	
18¼	1½		Chi Mil & St P pf	1400	13⅜	13½	13½	13⅞	
16	1¼		Chi & N'western	200	11	10½	10½	11¼	
34¾	2		Chi & N'west pf	100	20	20	20	21	
12⅜	2½		Chi Pneu Tool	400	10½	10½	10½	10⅝	
25¼	5½		Chi Pneu T pf	100	19½	19½	19½	19½	
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	700	24	23½	23½	24¼	
10½	2		Childs Company	100	7	7	7		
39⅝	7¾		Chrysler	21500	33¼	32⅜	32⅜	33⅜	
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	20½	20	20	20½	
3⅜	⅛		City Stores	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2	
22⅜	7		Colgate-Palm-P	900	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16⅞	
86⅝	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	400	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	
21	3		Collins & Aikman	1100	13¼	13¼	13¼	14	
17⅝	3½		Colo Fuel 6% Ir	130	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5½	
54	16		Colo F & I pf	10	17½	17½	17½		
28⅛	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	4500	19⅞	19	19¼	19¾	
15½	4		Comm Credit	100	12	12	12	12½	
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1300	34½	33¼	33¼	33¼	
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	53000	32⅜	31	1/3 31½	33	
6½	1⅜		Comwlth & So	4500	3¾	3½	3½	3⅜	
60½	21	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	100	46½	46½	46½	48	
11	3		Conde Nast Pub	300	20¾	20½	20½		

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 4	Aug. 3
27⅝	7¾	.80	Congoleum Nairn	1200	7½	7¼	7¼	7½	
5¾	1¾		Consol Film Ind	100	3¾	3⅜	3⅜		
14¾	5½		Consol Film I pf	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	7900	51½	50½	51½	53½	
5½	2½		Consol Laundries	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
18⅝	5		Consol Oil	4200	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅝	
3¼	¾		Consol Textile	400	2	1⅞	2	2	
10¼	1½		Container A	200	6½	6½	6½	6¾	
18¼	3		Cont Baking A	800	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞	
15⅝	3½		Cont Baking B	1200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	60	60	60	60	
65⅜	35¼	2	Cont Can	100	60	60	60	60¾	
17⅛	3½		Cont Dia Fibre	300	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	12	
36½	10⅝	1.20	Cont Insurance	1400	28½	28¼	28¼	28½	
4	1	6	Cont Motors	300	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
19½	4⅞		Cont Oil	4100	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13⅞	
85⅞	48⅜	3	Corn Products	1900	81	79	79	80½	
145⅝	117⅛	7	Corn Prod pf	350	139	138	139		
7½	2⅜		Coty	200	5½	5½	5½	5½	
14⅜	2¼		Crosley Radio	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜		
68	14¼		Crown Cork & S	300	46	46	46	47¾	
5½	1		Crown Zellerbach	400	5½	5½	5½	5¾	
37½	9		Crucible Steel	700	28¼	28⅛	28¼	29½	
59½	20⅜	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	46	46	46		
32½	8½		Curtis Publishing	100	21½	21¼	21½	23⅛	
66	30		Curtis Pub pf	100	51	51	51	52	
4⅜	1½		Curtiss-Wright	2800	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
8	2		Curtiss-Wright A	600	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6¼	

—D—

49	24⅜		Deere & Co	6100	30	29	29	30½	
46	17¼		Del Lack & W	3100	31	30	30¼	31½	
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	83	83	83	82½	
32½	10		Devoe & Ray A	100	32	32	32	32½	
20½	17⅝	1	Diamond Match	100	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
38½	12	1½	Dome Mines	2200	30½	30	30	30⅝	
26⅜	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	20	20	20	20¼	
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	1200	14	13⅜	13⅜	14¼	
3½	1⅜		Duluth Sh Sh pf	300	3	1½	1½		
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	1700	69½	68	69½	69½	

—E—

10	1⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	100	7	7	7		
80¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	500	73	74½	74½	76¼	
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	30	124	124	124		
16	3⅜		Eaton Axle & Sp	100	13½	12½	12½	13	
27¾	10		Eitingon Schild	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10¼	1½		Elec Auto-Lite	100	17½	17½	17½	18	
8½	1		Elec Boat	600	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	
5¼	1		Elec & Mus Ind	100	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅜	
15⅝	3¾		Elec Pow & Lt	700	9⅞	9	9⅛	9⅜	
36½	7½		Elec Pow & L pf	100	18	18	18		
27¾	26	3	Endicott Johnson	100	55½	55½	55½	57	
14¾	4		Engineers Pub S	200	8	7⅜	8		
47	15½	5	Engineers P S pf	100	28½	28½	28½	30½	
49½	15	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	32	32	32		
25¾	3¾		Erie RR	100	22	22	22	22¾	
18¾	3		Eureka Vacuum	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10	
7½	⅞		Evans Products	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		

—F—

11¼	2½		Fairbanks Morse	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	
4¾	1¾		Fed Screw W	400	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	2⅞	
6½	1¾		Fed Water Serv	100	3½	3½	3½	3¾	
31½	9¼	.40	Firestone T & R	500	23½	22¾	23	24¼	
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	100	59¾	59¾	59¾	61	
94	94	6	Floraheim S pf	10	94	94	94		
18	18		Fox Film new	100	18	18	18	18	
33	4½		Foster-Wheeler	700	16½	15½	15½	15⅝	
2	3⅛		Fox Film rts	6800				2⅜	
23⅜	2		Foundation	200	16	15⅞	16	16¼	
42⅝	16½	2	Freeport Texas	700	38	37¼	37½	38⅞	

—G—

4¾	1		Gabriel Snub A	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
12	2½		Gen Am Inv	100	9	9	9	9	
43¼	13⅞	1	Gen Am Tank Car	300	34½	34	34	35½	
27	4⅝		Gen Asphalt	300	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	19¼	
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	300	15	14⅝	14⅝	15	
108	90¾	8	Gen Baking pf	1000	103½	103½	103½	103½	
11⅛	5⅛		Gen Cable	500	6½	6¼	6¼	6¾	
30¼	10⅛	.40	Gen Electric	300	22⅞	22⅛	22⅜	23⅛	
12¼	10⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	12	12	12	12	
39¾	21	1.60	Gen Foods	300	35	34⅜	35	35¼	
2⅞	⅝		Gen Gas & E A	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18½	7		Gen G&E 7% A	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½	
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	300	60¼	60	60¼	60¼	
34¼	10	1	Gen Motors	4700	29½	28⅝	29	29⅜	
95	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	600	93¾	92½	93¾	92¼	
10⅛	2		Gen Out Ad	500	7	7	7		
8¼	2		Gen Pub Service	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	
4⅜	⅜		Gen Realty	300	2¾	2½	2½	2¾	
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	48	48	48		
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1500	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13⅝	
75	47¾	5	Gillette S R pf	100	52½	52¾	52¾		
7⅝	⅜		Gimbel Bros	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¾	
20	3¾		Glidden	800	14¾	14½	14½	14⅝	
88	48	7	Glidden ppf	50	87½	87	87		
16	3		Globe (Adolf)	300	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	10	
27⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	500	21¼	20¾	21¼	21⅝	
21½	3		Goodrich	1300	15	14½	14⅝	15⅜	
63	9		Goodrich pf	100	41½	41	41	42	
47½	9¼		Goodyear	500	35¾	35	35¾	36⅜	
17½	7⅜		Gotham Silk Hos	200	10⅜	10½	10½	10⅜	
52	1		Graham Paige	600	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	4	
15⅜	3⅞		Granby	200	11¾	11	11	12	
33¾	4		Great Nor pf	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¾	
16⅜	5½		Great Nor Ore	100	12½	12½	12½		
40¾	7		Great West Sug	700	30½	30¼	30½	31⅝	
107⅜	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	10	104	104	104	105	
4⅜	⅜		Grigsby-Grunow	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
4½	¼		Guantanamo Sug	200	2¾	2¾	2¾		

—H—

10⅝	1⅜		Hahn Dept Sto	700	8	8	8	8⅜	
10½	3½		Hall Printing	100	6	6	6	6¼	
83¼	45½	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	80½	80½	80½		
85⅞	65	3½	Hazel Atlas	500	75	75	75	77	
3½	⅜		Hayes Body	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½	
10½	2¼		Hollander	100	7	7	7		
275	145	10f	Homestake Min	300	225	220	220		
8⅜			Houdaille Her B	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
7⅜	1⅞		Houston Oil new	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
16⅜	3		Hudson Motor	300	10¾	10½	10⅝	11⅛	
7¾	1⅝		Hupp Motors	200	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5½	

—I—

50¾	8½		Ill Central	1500	39½	37¾	38¼	40½	
82½	24	3	Indus Rayon	100	63	63	63	67	
78	19¼	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	1000	60½	58	58	62½	
45⅞	12		Inland Steel	100	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜		

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 4	Aug. 3
8⅝	⅞		Int Agr Corp	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
40	6½		Int Cement	100	31½	31½	31½	32	
46	13⅜	.60	Int Harvester	300	34½	33¼	33½	34¼	
13⅞	2½		Int Hydroelec	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10	
22	6¾		Int Nickel	600	18½	18	18¼	18⅝	
10	⅛		Int Pap&Pow A	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	
5¾	¼		Int Pap&Pow B	100	3	3	3	3	
4	¼		Int Pap&Pow C	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
22½	2		Int Pap&P pf	300	14½	13½	13½	14½	
36¾	24¾	2	Int Shoe	400	46	45½	45½		
39½	9¾		Int Silver	100	38	38

Financial: News and Comment

Evidence Gathers Dutch Business Is Now on the Mend

Unemployment Drops 33 P. C.—Country Aims to Keep Gold Standard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Concrete evidence is backing up a growing conviction here that the worst of the trade depression is over and that business in general is picking up.

The most convincing evidence is the decline of unemployment by nearly 33 per cent since the end of January, namely, from 403,697 to 270,396 toward the end of June.

The Dutch currency was the object of another "bear" attack in the later days of June, intended, it is claimed here, to push the guilder off gold. This attack was given added force through unexpected pleadings for abandonment of the gold standard by Sir Henry Deterding and other prominent Dutch business men interested chiefly in the export business.

This was something unprecedented in the Netherlands. During the war and the first serious crisis which followed it, the question was tentatively broached here and there whether it would be a wise thing to hold on so tightly to gold, but it was never taken seriously.

This time "bear" interests attempted to force the position and at first the Stock Exchange was nervous. Shares rose rapidly, while bonds with a fixed rate of interest depreciated. The Netherlands Bank however, showed great resilience, assisted by its still high metal covering. France, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany and Italy viewed the attack on the guilder with disfavor. And finally, in order to remove doubt as to whether it would fight to stay on gold, the Netherlands Bank raised its discount rate by 1 per cent, bringing it up to 4½ per cent.

Cost of Defending Guilder

The defense of the guilder caused the Netherlands Bank a loss of gold totaling $20,000,000 (at par). A fortnight later the bank rate was lowered again by half of 1 per cent, indicating that the crisis had passed. Gold is now returning.

Both the Netherlands Bank and the Netherlands Government take a clearcut currency stand. Both are firmly convinced that the economic as well as the financial position demands that the guilder should stay on gold. If ever international cooperation is established, it should be based on the nucleus of the countries which maintain the gold standard, said Dr. L. J. A. Trip, president of the Netherlands Bank.

* * *

The authorities are also persuaded that there should be no devaluation. Export and shipping interests are raising their voices to bring this about. The reason lies in the high standard of living. According to statistics based on index numbers, the Netherlands today is the most expensive country in the world to live in.

Take Hard Way

In order to bring the cost of living down, two ways are seen here to be open. The easiest way is depreciation, which is a seemingly "painless" method of reducing high wages, while at the same time, however, causing losses to foreign investors, to all those who draw fixed incomes from savings, life insurance and all investments with a fixed rate of interest. Deliberate devaluation of the guilder, however, is considered by the Government to be organized fraud.

The Dutch Government, it was explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, is choosing the hardest way of reducing Government and production costs. Generally speaking the Dutch financial position remains sound. The estimated deficit of $100,000,000 (at par) on the 1934 budget will be entirely met through economizing measures and temporary taxation, it is claimed. The Government has no difficulty in renewing its short term obligations as they fall due. Moreover a consolidation loan will be placed as early as possible.

Investment Trust Average Registers Sharp Advance

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Investment trust securities registered a sharp advance during the past week. The average for the common stocks of the five leading management trusts, influenced by the leverage factor, as compiled by Allied-Distributors, Inc., stood at 17.05 as of July 28, compared with 15.72 on July 21. The low for the current year to date was 8.22 on March 31.

The average of the non-leverage stocks stood at 15.25 as of the close July 28, compared with 13.46 at the close on July 21. The average of the mutual funds closed at 10.91, compared with 10.31 on July 21.

Dividend Declarations

Texas Gulf Producing Company declared a dividend of 2½ per cent in common on the common stock, payable Aug. 31 to stock of record Aug. 11.

Canadian Eagle Oil Company, Ltd., declared a dividend of 8 per cent for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, equal to 23.86 cents in Canadian currency on the participating preference shares, against coupon No. 3. The dividend is payable on and after Aug. 10 in United States currency at the rate of exchange on date of payment.

Archer Daniels Midland Corporation declared a dividend of 25 cents on common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 21.

American Laundry Machinery Company declared a quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 22.

National Bond & Share Corp. declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Cabot Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 3.

Employee Wage Adjustment

NORTH ANDOVER, Mass., Aug. 4 (AP)—The Davis & Furber Machine Company, manufacturers of textile machinery, which adopted the 40-hour week some time ago, announces an upward adjustment of wages for its 300 employees. The exact increases were not made public.

Gulf Refining Agrees to Code

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Gulf Refining Company announced today that the company and all other Gulf Companies had signed the President's re-employment agreement pending final adoption of the Oil Industry code.

To Test Chain Tax Law in Michigan

Cincinnati, Aug. 4

FORMER Judge Robert S. Marx, counsel for chain-store interests in Michigan, states that he will shortly bring action in Wayne County to test the chain-store tax law recently enacted.

He will allege the law, which levies a tax of $250 a store on chain stores, is excessive and unconstitutional.

In addition to this new law, the chains are operating as all business is operating in Michigan, under a 3 per cent sales tax, so counsel will allege the chains are operating under a double tax.

Judge Marx stated he is considering circulating petitions in Michigan seeking a referendum on the new tax law.

Rise in Savings Bank Depositors During Half Year

Deposits, However, Decline $337,600,000—Average Account Smaller

Depositors in mutual savings banks of the United States increased by 35,087 in the first six months of 1933, reversing the trend in the latter half of 1932. The total on July 1 was 13,303,553, within 100,000 of the record for all time.

The surplus account of mutual institutions at the end of the first half-year reached a new peak of $1,171,773,818, a gain of $29,660,799 for the period. This reserve fund provided 12.2 per cent surplus for every dollar of deposits, the highest ratio ever reached by mutual savings banks. The figures compared with 11.5 per cent six months ago.

On July 1 total assets of all mutual institutions, operating in 18 states, represented the sum of $10,938,349,520, a decline of 241,959,476 in the six-month period. Deposits showed a recession of $337,628,392, to $9,642,319,032. Delaware and Oregon reported gains. Both assets and deposits were substantially higher than on July 1, 1929, usually accepted as about the end of the previous inflated period. The figures for assets at that time were $9,997,102,547 and for deposits $8,954,835,127.

In the present period of readjustment the average account for all of the banks has decreased from $751.48 six months ago to $724.79 on July 1. Dividend rates likewise declined from an average of 3.94 to 3.50 per cent.

The last official figure of the Federal Reserve Board placed total bank deposits for the country, exclusive of interbank deposits, at $41,643,000,000. Upon this basis the owners of mutual savings accounts hold 23 per cent of all deposits in the country.

The Bowery Savings Bank of New York had the largest deposit total on July 1, with $510,998,032. The Boston Five Cents Savings Bank was thirteenth on the list, with $111,751,687. Other Boston savings banks included in the list of 100 largest in the country, from the standpoint of deposits, were: Provident Institution for Savings, $104,571,617; Charlestown Five Cent Savings Bank, $71,520,788; Home Savings Bank, $65,005,991; Suffolk Savings Bank, $56,227,761; Franklin Savings Bank, $34,122,247; Warren Institution for Savings, $31,077,701.

Pacific Utility Six-Month Net Decrease

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4—Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company system (controlled by American Telephone & Telegraph Company) reports for the six months ended June 30 a net of $6,594,153 after charges, equivalent after deducting $2,460,000 dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred to $2.29 a share on 1,805,000 shares of common, compared with $8,266,532, or $3.22 a share, on the common in the first half of 1932.

For the quarter ended June 30 net was $3,141,430 after charges, or $1.06 a share on common, compared with $3,452,723, or $1.23 a common share in the preceding quarter and $4,338,954, or $1.72 a share on common in the June quarter of 1932.

American Bank Note Quarter Loss $41,722

American Bank Note Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 a net loss of $41,722 after charges, compared with a net loss of $42,356 in the preceding quarter and a net profit of $61,056 or 68 cents a share (par $50) on 89,913 shares of 6 per cent preferred in the June quarter of 1932.

For the six months ended June 30 net loss was $84,078 after charges, compared with a net profit of $362,032, or 69 cents a share on 6 per cent preferred in the first half of 1932.

Current assets June 30 including $3,298,632 cash and marketable securities, were $5,975,716 and current liabilities $565,845, compared with cash and marketable securities of $3,280,541, current assets of $6,172,432 and current liabilities of $593,777 June 30, 1932.

Campbell, Wyant & Cannon Net

Campbell, Wyant & Cannon Foundry Company of Muskegon, Michigan, for the three months ended June 30, 1933, reports net income after all charges and Federal taxes of $88,125, equivalent to 25 cents a share on 348,600 shares of capital stock outstanding. This compares with net loss of $69,839 in the preceding three months and with net loss of $117,064 in the three months ended June 30, 1932.

Bank Clearings Decrease

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Bank clearings last week totaled $4,897,601,000, a decrease of 0.9 per cent from the figure of $4,853,748,000 reported for the corresponding week last year, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., announce.

Retailers Protest Unfair Restraints Imposed by Codes

Unable to Function Freely Due to Manufacturers' Restrictions

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Leading retailers throughout the United States, through the agency of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, are protesting the efforts of manufacturer trade associations to include in their codes provisions imposing undue regulations and restraints upon terms and discounts and methods of doing business with retailers, it was stated today.

Retailers are reported to be anxious to coöperate with manufacturers in stamping out trade evils, and it is their contention that when manufacturers' attempts cut vertically across the field of retailing, they have not been taken into consideration. This action on the part of manufacturers has already manifested itself in the retarding of buying and an attitude of anxiety which tends to stifle rather than stimulate business, retailers say.

Prices Forced Up

They further emphasize the fact that such actions on the part of manufacturers do not further the best interests of the consuming public. They state that prices are forced up unduly; selections are necessarily inadequate and the retailer is not permitted to function freely as a purchasing agent for the consumer.

In some instances manufacturer provisions include a single price to all, with absolutely no consideration for the quantity buyer, thus failing to take into consideration commonly accepted fundamentals of overhead costs and the economics of large scale selling.

Retailers have made two definite attempts through their committee organization to contact manufacturers and to work with them during the period of code formation, it was explained.

Through its committee organization, the National Retail Dry Goods Association has again endeavored to seek the coöperation of manufacturers. Every merchandise division is represented in this attempt—men's and boys' wear, ready-to-wear, piece goods, small wares and accessories, house wares, electrical appliances, linens and domestics, boots and shoes, and in fact, all merchandise items carried in department stores and specialty stores.

Wages, Hours, Child Labor

They feel that the ideal situation, in sympathy with the Government's trend of thought, would be the entire elimination of all trade practices in the codes, dealing strictly and simply with the three important recovery factors: wages, hours and child labor.

They point out that this does not mean that retailers are not interested in eliminating trade evils, but that the magnitude of the problem is such that it cannot be expressed in a simple code, in the face of such long-time operations, and they state there is not a retailer in the group who would not be willing to cooperate with the manufacturer in the fulfillment of this objective.

Consumers have just reason to complain of recent developments, the retailers state, adding that, unfortunately, the only distributor with whom the consumers come into contact is the retailer, and naturally they blame the retailer for any difficulties regarding prices, quantities, and qualities, forgetting that the source of these difficulties is frequently with the manufacturer or the producer of raw materials.

Pennsylvania Water & Power Company Earnings

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—The Pennsylvania Water & Power Company, an operating company, resports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, gross income of $2,667,095 and net revenue of $1,575,365, after operating expenses, maintenance, taxes and the setting aside of $207,515 for renewals and replacements expense.

After payment of interest charges, net income amounted to $1,046,022, and, after payment of the usual dividends, there remained a surplus for the six months of $393,949.

New York Bank Stock Prices Slightly Higher

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—The New York City Bank stock market registered a slight advance during the last week. The aggregate value of the 16 leading issues, as compiled by Hoit, Rose & Troster, ended the week at $1,552,462,000, compared with $1,525,637,000 at the close of the previous week, an increase of $26,824,000, or 1.8 per cent.

The low point for the year to date, namely $1,065,746,000, was recorded on April 5.

Canada Dry Ginger Ale Earns 36 Cents a Share

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Canada Dry Ginger Ale Co. reports net income of $184,970 for the June quarter, equal to 36 cents a share, compared with $364,168 or 71 cents a share in the corresponding period of 1932.

For the nine months ended June 30 the company's net income was $273,285, equal to 53 cents a share, compared with $382,350 or 74 cents a share in the like period of the previous year.

Railroad Credit Repayment

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 — The Railroad Credit Corporation will make a repayment of 1 per cent on Aug. 15 to roads that contributed to the loan pool it administered from proceeds of freight surcharges. The distribution, amounting to $743,403, is the second repayment, the first $20,989,771, having been made July 15.

Sun Oil Co. Integrated Unit With Sustained Buying Power

Profit in 1932 35 P. C. Higher Than in Preceding Year—Net in 1933 Half Year Smaller—Covers Wide Territory—Ample Working Capital

By G. R. ERICSON

The outlook for well-managed oil companies under the new code for the industry is steadily assuming a brighter hue. Not only will the fly-by-night operators, wild-catters and generally obstreperous elements be forced to subscribe to regulations that will benefit petroleum interests as a whole, but products must not be sold below cost and pro-ration will tend to balance consumption and production. The tendency of prices should be gradually toward higher levels, in view of the low levels still obtaining. The average price in the first seven months of 1933 of 36-degree gravity oil in the mid-continent field was 38 cents a barrel. This compares with a high of $3.42 a barrel in 1920, with an average in the 10-year period 1921-1930 of $1.57 a barrel and with an average of $1.39 a barrel in the 10-year period ended with 1932, according to figures compiled by T. S. Hose, petroleum engineer.

One of the larger companies that has maintained its share of the business in the recent difficult years is Sun Oil Company. Founded in 1886 and incorporated in 1893, it is a well-integrated unit engaged in all branches of the oil industry with sales aggregating $67,000,000 in 1932, exceeded in the three preceding years, but larger than in any year before 1929. It has shown substantial profits in every one of the last 10 years and has maintained regular dividends to date, paying in addition stock dividends in every year since 1925. Funded debt is comparatively small and working capital of over $17,000,000 is ample.

Covers Wide Territory

Foreign and domestic marketing facilities are maintained, distributing through sales agencies under the trade names "Sunco" and "Sunoils," lubricating oils, gasoline, fuel oils, gas oil, greases, motor oils, road oils, asphaltum, kerosene, cleaning solvents, spraying oils, flushing oils, etc. The company has offices and warehouses in more than 100 cities, and more than 11,000 retail dealers handle its products.

It owns in excess of 500 filling stations. Territory covered includes nearly all of the northeastern part of the United States, the Canadian section from Halifax to Windsor, Ont., and Florida, Texas and Oklahoma. It has a large export business throughout Europe, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Cuba, India, China and Australia. It owns leases on 1,600,000 acres in seven states.

A subsidiary, the Sun Pipe Line Co., owns pipe line facilities and gathering lines in nearly all the south Texas producing fields, and owns a two-thirds interest in a 10-inch line, with a daily capacity of 40,000 barrels, running from the east Texas field to Sun Station. It operates about 1700 tank cars and 15 steamers, with tonnage of 193,000 tons. It has three refineries, one at Marcus Hook, Pa., with a daily capacity of 50,000 barrels, one at Toledo, O., 10,000 daily capacity, and one at Yale, Okla., 4000 daily capacity. Employees number about 8000.

Substantial Earnings

Sun Oil has shown substantial earning power, even in the depression years. Net profits in the last six years have been as follows: 1927, $2,791,057; 1928, $5,008,027; 1929, $8,242,492; 1930, $7,745,484; 1931, $3,107,147; 1932, $4,198,046. It should be noted that net increased last year 35 per cent. Substantial surpluses have been added in each of these years, though stock dividends have held surplus down to about $11,000,000.

Earnings per share on the common have averaged $3.33 a share in the last six years. Net last year was equal to $2.26 a share, and in the first six months of 1933 net was $1,138,982 or 53 cents a share on the common.

Total assets aggregate $97,368,901, of which property account is $60,440,669. Current assets at the end of 1932 totaled $23,888,333, against current liabilities of $6,695,138. This shows an improvement of almost $1,000,000 in working capital from the year before. Funded debt of $11,864,000 compared with $12,131,000 a year ago.

There are outstanding 100,000 shares of $100 6 per cent preferred stock and 1,577,541 shares of no par common. About 47 per cent of the common is owned by the Pew Estate of Philadelphia. On the old $100 par common, split three for one in 1925, $6 a year was paid from 1905 to 1917 inclusive, $8 a year 1918 to 1922, and $2 a year in 1923 and 1924.

The no-par stock has received $1 cash a year with extras in stock as follows: 1925, 3 per cent; 1926, 6 per cent; 1927, 3 per cent; 1928, 6 per cent; and 3 per cent annually since then. On the old $100 issue stock dividends were paid of 20 per cent in 1913, 60 per cent in 1915 and 300 per cent in 1922.

The preferred stock paying $6 sells around 100 and the common sells around 43. The common has sold in 1933 at 35 and 50.

The World's Business

Economic Liberals

LIBERTARIANS of a Wilsonian cast of political thought are frankly perturbed by the coercion implicit in the blanket code. Pressure is to be exerted by the consumer. He is expected to patronize only merchandise which is produced by factories flying the Blue Eagle. They will be on a white list. The black list is thus implicit. But the recovery administration, especially Mr. Donald Richberg, general counsel, does not hesitate to say that there is a black list, and to point the consumer's duty accordingly. Liberals of the type of Mr. Newton D. Baker and Mr. Walter Lippmann stress the need for the minimum of police power. The latter would rather blanket big business and let the little man off. The only little man so far spared is the one who employs not more than two persons in towns of less than 2500 population. Otherwise General Johnson says he intends to organize the country under the blanket code "down to the grass roots." However, the little man in this day of mass production is generally the retailer, and he has now procured a particular or marker code, which, when adopted, will put him beyond the pale of the blanket code. In regard to the alarm of the liberals, there is a certain lag in their thought. Most of them balk politically at regimentation after they have pleaded for it in varying degrees as an economic panacea. Autarchy, to use the German word for state control of economic affairs, implies regimentation.

* * *

Coercion

The coercion in the Recovery Act itself lies in the licensing provisions. The act says that:

> Whenever the President shall find that destructive wage or price cutting or other activities contrary to the policy of this title are being practiced in any trade or industry or any subdivision thereof, and, after such public notice and hearing as he shall specify, shall find it essential to license business enterprises in order to make effective a code of fair competition or an agreement under this title or otherwise to effectuate the policy of this title, and shall publicly so announce, no person shall, after a date fixed in such announcement, engage in or carry on any business, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, specified in such announcement, unless he shall have first obtained a license issued pursuant to such regulations as the President shall prescribe. The President may suspend or revoke any such license, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, for violations of the terms or conditions thereof.

The first invocation of this power will clearly launch the country well on the road to autarchy. After writing the above, I came across the following from the survey of the Guaranty Trust Company: "If the recovery program does not succeed, it is possible that the Government, rather than allow the country to lapse into the aimless drifting of the last three years, will adopt a series of even more drastic measures, the results of which may be further beyond the power of prediction than are those of the present experiment." To which remark I agree. The Government has set its hand to a brand-at-least of economic control, and it cannot very well release its hold. Those business men who balk or are thinking about "beating the code" might "read and make a note of," as the Dickensian character used to say.

* * *

Two Indexes

Two questions must be answered in the amrmative to show whether the recovery scheme is proceeding on a sound basis. The blanket code has been offered to the nation precisely because the answers so far given have been deemed unsatisfactory:

1. Is retail trade keeping abreast of factory output?
2. Are pay rolls keeping ahead of cost of living?

Statisti s, unfortunately, lag behind the facts. In the old days this did not matter very much, as, when they came out, they afforded a proximate view of current conditions. Today events are moving fast. Moreover, statistics which would give us an answer to the above questions are not altogether satisfactory. But we shall make the best of what we have. The June report of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York showed a 23 per cent rise over last year in wholesale volume. Department store sales, however, were still 5 per cent below a year ago, and chain stores were about even. Does this mean that goods are getting "stuck" somewhere between the factory and the consumer. It would seem so. At the same time wholesalers report as of the date of contract. Retailers wait till the sales have been effected, and it is likely that the orders they have given to the wholesalers are for fall delivery. The other item is more satisfactory. Pay rolls between March and June have advanced by 15 per cent. Cost of living, however, increased by only 2 per cent in the same period. On this page we shall watch for and give our readers all the relevant indexes bearing on these two vital issues. They are as vital for the world as for the United States, judged from the almost breathless interest of foreign commentators.

H. B. E.

Industrial Codes Rapidly Adopted In New England

Signed Agreements Coming In by the Hundreds; Employment Increases

That New England is making rapid strides in the direction which President Roosevelt has pointed, and is responding on a rapidly increasing scale to the recovery program, was the assertion of Mr. Ray M. Hudson, industrial executive, New England Council, in a radio address last evening. Mr. Hudson said in part:

"Under the National Industrial Recovery Act, a code is to be developed to cover each of New England's 221 lines of production. General Johnson, the National Recovery Administrator, reports over 700 codes received from industries throughout the United States of America.

"The President's agreement, or blanket code, as it is called, applies to all manufacturers, and many of them are signing it and sending it in to Mr. Hugh Butler, secretary of the New England District Recovery Board.

"Other manufacturers," continued Mr. Hudson, "whose industries have submitted codes to General Johnson through their trade associations and who are reasonably certain of early approval of their own code are waiting on those approvals, while still others are signing the blanket code and taking exceptions—as they are allowed to do—said exceptions being written in terms of the code already or about to be filed for their industries.

Industries Adopt Own Codes

"General Johnson has authorized the electrical, the radio, the rayon, and the bedding manufacturers to put into effect the wage and hour provisions of their own codes instead of those in the President's blanket agreement.

"I have visited Mr. Butler's offices," Mr. Hudson said, "and am impressed with the great number of business men, from all kinds and sizes of businesses, who are earnestly seeking to comply with the President's request.

"Mr. Butler told me that signed codes are coming in by the hundreds, and that his office is compiling the returns as rapidly as they possibly can. He is very much pleased with the progress being made, and he feels that while New England industrialists and business men who are naturally conservative and, therefore, cautious, were at first somewhat slow to respond, are now catching the spirit of the program and are responding to it on a steadily increasing scale.

Cotton Board Completed

"General Johnson has just announced the completion of the National Cotton Board to which any controversies in the cotton textile industry will be referred," says Mr. Hudson. "This board, composed of representatives of capital, labor, and the Recovery Administration, is described by General Johnson as a model for adoption in other industries. Robert Amory of the Nashua Manufacturing Company and Ernest Hood of the Pequot mills are the New England members of this board. It is expected that similar boards for other industries will be announced as fast as the codes are approved.

"In further considering the application of the Recovery Act to New England industry, you may be interested to hear that, according to the 1929 Census of Manufactures:

"Thirty-seven per cent of New England plants employed one to five people; 26 per cent of New England plants employed 6 to 20 people; 14 per cent of New England plants employed 21 to 50 people; giving a total of 77 per cent of New England plants employing 50 and under; 15 per cent of New England plants employed 51 to 250 people; and 5 per cent of New England plants employed 251 to 1000. For Massachusetts, which has one-half of New England's industrial plants: 81 per cent employed 50 and under; 14 per cent employed 51 to 250; 4 per cent employed 251 to 1000.

"There are 221 different lines of manufacturing represented in New England industry. Our principal industries are textiles, including cotton, woolen, worsted, silk, and rayon goods, shoes and leather, electrical machinery, machine tools, foundry and machine shop products, paper and pulp, printing and publishing, rubber goods, hardware, brass, bronze, and copper products.

"According to United States census reports," says Mr. Hudson, "more than 18,000 plants or factories in these 221 different lines of production in 1929 employed 1,100,000 workers who received in wages and salaries $1,350,000,000.

Home of Small Industries

"These facts show conclusively that New England is the home of small industries. It is not a mass production area as represented in Michigan and other automobile-producing states. This fundamental difference in manufacturing in this area as compared with that in other areas must be taken into account when making comparisons of the response of industry in New England with that in other parts of the United States.

"One significant fact," concludes Mr. Hudson, "is the decrease in the number of people on public relief rolls since the codes now in effect began to operate. In Fall River, it is said, there are now practically no unemployed, due to increased activity in the mills there.

"Other communities are also reporting declines in the number of people hitherto supported by relief. The restoring of these people to their normal and proper status as consumers is most encouraging, for as they earn they will spend, and their purchases will help further to build up demand and thus strengthen business recovery."

Tells of Code Progress

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Bachrach

Ray M. Hudson
Industrial Executive, New England Council

No Inflationary Plans Appear To Be Contemplated

Not Surprising If Liberty Loan Issues Should Be Refunded

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—The brilliant success of the Government's recent $500,000,000 issue of long-term bonds oversubscribed more than six times, is seen by some bankers as overwhelming proof of the support of the masses in the country's recovery program.

Moreover, the very fact that the Administration saw fit to make this offering now, maintain these financial interests, seems to demonstrate that no inflationary moves are contemplated unless unforeseen business developments demand.

Patterned after the Liberty Loans of war days, the half billion issue was offered in the form of "baby bonds," that is, denominations of $50 and up.

With no signs of apprehension regarding the country's monetary policies, it would not be surprising to government bond specialists if an early attempt were made to refund some of the outstanding Liberty Loans.

Bankers who attach this significance to the current Treasury financing plans, point out that the first Liberty Loan of $1,933,212,000, due in 1947, became callable as of June 15 last year.

The Fourth Liberty issue of $6,268,095,250, maturing in 1938, is redeemable at any time following six months' notice which must be given at the time of the due interest payment, in this case the coming Oct. 15. A good market for long term obligations would indicate that this issue now bearing 4¼ per cent interest, could be refunded on an advantageous basis.

Canadian Crops Hurt by Drought

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—"Further deterioration in all crops in the prairie provinces has taken place during the last week owing to lack of moisture and hot weather, and poor crops, with consequent feed shortage, are indicated over a large part of the southern and central areas of the three provinces," says the Bank of Montreal in its current crop report.

"Conditions in the northern areas are more favorable," it says. "Damage from grasshoppers continues over large areas of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, while frosts have occurred in Alberta. As indicated in previous reports, the prairie crop of all grains will be considerably below average. In Quebec, weather conditions have been favorable and crops generally have advanced satisfactorily, but rain is now needed in most sections.

"In Ontario," the report continues, "while there have been no general rains for some weeks, and as a result estimated yields are reduced, recent heavy showers in some districts have been beneficial. In the maritime provinces, crops generally are making good progress. In British Columbia, continued warm, bright weather is rapidly ripening crops which generally are of good quality."

Consolidated Gas Earnings

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Consolidated Gas Company of New York and its affiliates today reported net income of $33,208,539 for the 12 months ended June 30. This is equal to $3.68 a common share and compared with net of $42,318,208 or $4.47 a share on the common for the year ended June 30, 1932. Earnings for the first six months of 1933 were equivalent to $2.26 a common share, compared with $2.65 in the corresponding 1932 period.

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Livestock Market Trend Irregular During the Week

Some Cattle Strong While Hogs Ease Off—Lambs Break Sharply

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 4—The livestock market trend was mixed at Chicago this week, some classes of cattle closing stronger than a week ago and others lower, while hogs eased off but slightly, and lambs broke quite sharply.

Receipts of all classes ran lighter than a week ago but there were more cattle and hogs than a year ago and less sheep, according to a report by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Strictly good and choice fed steers and yearlings ruled steady to strong compared with the close of last week but plainer kinds sold weak to 25c lower and the common kinds dropped 25-40 cents.

More low quality grassy steers were included in this week's run, mostly natives, although several strings arrived from Montana and the Dakotas, most of the latter going on stocker and feeder account at $3.25-$4.25. Fed steers and yearlings bulked at $5.50-$7.00, a sizable supply selling up to $7.25, while the best long yearlings and medium weight steers topped at $7.50.

Yearling heifers held steady with exception of low grades, and butcher heifers sold mostly 25 cents lower. Better grade yearlings turned at $5.50-$6.00 with top at $6.15, while grassy butcher heifers went at $3.00-$4.25. Cows lost 10-25 cents, most grass fat offerings selling at $2.75-$3.50, grain feds $4.00-$4.75, low cutters and cutters $1.50-$2.50. Bulls sold steady, sausage descriptions going at $3.65 downward. Vealers advanced 50-75 cents, closing at $6.00-$7.00.

Hogs showed very little change from day to day, closing steady to 10c lower, compared with last Friday. The week's top was $4.75, and the closing peak $4.70. Good to choice 200, 290 pound averages closed at $4.55-4.65; 300-350 pounds $4.25-455; 170-190 pounds $4.50-4.65; 140-160 pounds $4.00-4.50; pigs $3.50 downward; packing sows $3.50-4.00.

Fat lambs declined 25-30c, and yearlings fully 25c while fat ewes ruled strong to 25c higher. Native lambs bulked late at $7.25-7.50 with best at $7.75 while throwouts sold mainly at $4.50 downward Range lambs brought $7.50-7.75, top $7.85 compared with $8.25, early in the week. Ewes sold at $1.50-2.75.

Unemployment Seen as Chief Problem Today

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Analysis of labor and employment conditions during the depression and prospects during recovery and under the régime of government control leads the Standard Statistics Company of New York to the following conclusions:

"Aggregate pay rolls had declined nearly two-thirds at the low point of depression, undoubtedly the greatest relative drop ever experienced in American industrial history.

"The greatest extent and duration of the decline virtually wiped out the accumulated resources of workers and reduced the ultimate market to barest necessities; much of the latter, moreover, had to be provided through public relief funds.

"An enormous deferred demand for all types of goods and materials has accordingly accumulated, but this demand cannot yet be satisfied in full because buying power is still withheld from many millions of unemployed.

"General business recovery after former depressions automatically re-created consumer demands through the fairly rapid absorption of surplus workers into industry; in the present instance, however, such a formidable portion of the consumer market has been lost that it would take a longer period to rebuild it solely through natural means.

"The Administration has clearly recognized this fact and is seeking through the industrial recovery and public works act, to stimulate rapid reëmployment by spreading work to the greatest possible extent.

"Accomplishment of this task may involve some limitation of profits during the few months while the new industrial structure is being organized, but this period should be succeeded by a broad expansion of consumer buying as workers are reinstated and wage scales raised."

Los Angeles Gas & Electric

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4—Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corporation reports for the 12 months ended June 30 a net for consumers' charges in controversy amounting to $1,315,860, equal to $17.50 a share on 195,129 shares of 6 per cent preferred, compared with 4,457,270, or $22.84 a share on the 6 per cent preferred in the 12 months ended June 30, 1932. All the common stock is owned by the Pacific Lighting Corporation.

Our "Weekly Observations"

comment on the current economic and business developments both here and abroad.

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REAL ESTATE

UNUSUAL sale offer to party able to meet requirements; farm, including small nursery; attractive, substantial buildings and surroundings; springs and natural land trough for fish or bathing ponds; other advantages; intelligent man can handle this nursery stock without experience; standing stock grown to size and shaped for present, and unusual, planting effects; reputable and enterprising man could, in comparatively short time, realize on nursery stock almost, if not entire, cost of farm; reason given for sacrifice; only responsible, recommended inquiries answered. Box X-47, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money easily earned selling finest 21-folder Christmas assortment; experience unnecessary; request samples; also 50c box of assortment; large commission. DORILA CO., Dept. S-17, Fitchburg, Mass.

PERSONAL SERVICE

CONFIDENTIAL investigations conducted throughout the world, at reasonable rates; 20 years' successful experience; best of references. CHARLES G. RUTSON, Maryland Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

Local Classified

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REAL ESTATE

ADIRONDACK PROPERTIES
Rentals—Sales—Service
FRANCIS H. SLATER
Tupper Lake, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Beautiful Hardwick Studio, Annisquam, Mass., shore frontage, near Yacht Club; modern, 3 bedrooms, furnace also furnishings, paintings; open daily except Wednesdays, 21 River St.

MODERN 8-room semi-bungalow at great sacrifice for quick sale; 2 bathrooms, open fireplace, screened porch, double garage; shade and fruit trees, large lawn, corner plot; no reasonable price refused. Address M. DICKSON, 130 Darlington Avenue, Ramsey, N. J.

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APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
LOW RENTS
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION

941 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, $35 to $50 kitchenette and bath; rent....
1058 Beacon Street, Brookline—9 large outside rooms, 3 baths.
1477 Beacon Street, Brookline—7 rooms and bath.
90 Fenway—8 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths.
114 Fenway—4-6 rooms, reception hall and bath.
31-19 Peterboro Street—1 and 2 $25 to $40 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent
87 St. Stephen St.—1-3 rooms, $35 to $60 kitchenette and bath; rent....
Apply to Sup't on Premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAFayette 7010

BOSTON, Beacon Hill—Several apts. of unusual charm, fireplaces, modern improvements, refrigeration; heated; rents from $45 to $65. Cap. 5339.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Modern apartments 1-2-3 rooms, convenient to Harvard Sq., for quiet, responsible people, 44 Langdon St., 61 Garfield St., 31 Concord Ave. Agent on premises.

IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 72 Gardner St., Allston, Mass., ST Adium 2782—5-7-room apartments, all modern improvements; free refrigeration, 7-room apartments have extra lavatory; rentals drastically reduced to $50, $60 and $65; ready for immediate occupancy; adult family; apply on premises.

NEWTON CENTRE, Mass.—Available Sept. 1, upper apartment, 6 rooms, garage; desirable neighborhood. Tel. Cen. New. 0492-R.

WARE HALL
383 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.
APARTMENTS WITH RESTAURANT SERVICE
Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath, all are outside rooms; open fireplace; elevator operator on duty day and night; the dining room is exclusively for tenants; hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars Univ. 1302. ALFRED J WHITE Manager

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

WASHINGTON APTS.—Cut your hotel bill ½; 1-4 rms, beautifully furn.; weekly rates; free refrig.; parking; elevators, maid serv. 135 Washington St. Brighton, near Com Ave Sta. 2777

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 71st St., 167 West—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, unfurnished, living quarters or office; clean, respectable; $40.

APARTMENTS WANTED

AMERICAN family with 2 children desire 4 rooms, not over $25; commuting distance of New York. X-46, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

ADIRONDACKS—Furnished cottages, also tourists accommodated in my home; bathing beach. CAMP BRUSH, Fourth Lake, Old Forge, N. Y.

COTTAGE, Casco Bay, Maine—2 bedrooms, large living room with fireplace, sleeping porch; sailboat with Evenrude; $100 for August, $75 for Sept.; bargain. F. A. SCHREIBER, 7 West 44th Street, New York City.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

Canada Rewarded At London Parley, Minister Declares

QUEBEC, Aug. 4 (AP)—The outstanding success of the Canadian loan negotiated in London Monday and the intensified solidarity of Empire relations arising from the London parleys amply rewarded Canada for her efforts at the World Economic Conference, said Mr. E. N. Rhodes, Canadian Minister of Finance, who landed here yesterday from the liner Empress of Britain.

"From the Canadian angle, the most important result of our discussions in London is the Canadian loan which was floated this week," Mr. Rhodes continued. "Its outstanding success is well known. That a loan of £15,000,000 was accepted by the London market on such favorable terms, especially when we consider that Canada has been a stranger to the London market since pre-war days, is a manifestation of the new spirit of imperial coöperation, as well as of the ability of London to resume sound overseas lending.

"Generally, I am of the opinion that one great value of the conference from the Canadian point of view was the closer cementing of the various parts of the Empire. Advantage was taken of the opportunity for almost constant consultation between the Empire delegation and I venture to say that probably never has the Empire found it possible to act in more wholehearted coöperation or speak with a more unanimous voice on fundamental world problems."

Concerning the questions which arose in the conference, he said, "It must not be overlooked that the sharp divergence in viewpoint between the gold countries and the United States in the field of monetary policy arose out of conditions that will not be permanent."

Local Classified

ROOMS AND BOARD

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Pleasant room with meals; large sun room; ideal for elderly people. Arl. 2080.

CONCORD, N. H.—Private home, quiet, restful rooms; home cooking; open year round, near "Pleasant View"; a beautiful spot for elderly people. Address MRS. JESSIE BROOKS, 35 South Spring Street.

IN Brookline, Mass., A FRIENDLY HOME in private family; large, comfortable room; delicious food. Aspinwall 5243.

LYNN, MASS.—Comfortable rooms; private family; near Happy Valley golf course. S-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

BETHAVEN INN, BETHEL, MAINE
A HAVEN FOR MOTORISTS
DIRECT ROAD TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at Asa Stebbins' homestead; large rooms, comfortable beds, restful atmosphere, large veranda. Tel. 4407 Greenfield.

GLOUCESTER, MASS. Polly Elizabeth Private Home—Large, comfortable rooms for tourists; water view. MRS. MERRILL A. MARSHALL, 96 Essex Ave. Tel. Gloucester 1082.

OPEN HEARTH TEA HOUSE
Boston Post Road, West Brookfield, Mass.
Route 9. Tel. N. Brookfield 348-22.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Cool, desirable rooms, homelike, clean; for permanent or transient; reasonable. B. C. E., Com 5177.

BOSTON, 78 Gainsboro Street, Suite 3—Light, airy, furnished rooms, reasonable; transients or permanents. Phone Commonwealth 3634.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave., A. M. NEWPORT, Suite 3—Nice airy rooms overlooking church park; single, double; reasonable.

BRAINTREE, MASS.—Two sunny connecting rooms, opp. bath, in private home, suitable for business man; garage; breakfast if desired. Phone Braintree 0396, 9 to 10 a. m.

LIGHT, airy room near bay and transportation; garage optional; Sheepshead Bay section. HANO, 2879 East 24th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY, 101 W. 78th St. (Apt. 23)—Cheerful, airy front room, kitchen privileges; convenient transit; reasonable. Call or phone Endicott 2-7394 before 2 p. m.

N. Y. C., 664 W. 179th St.—Pleasant rooms in private apartment; reasonable; near church. Washington Heights 7-2375 (Apt. 36).

WELLESLEY, MASS., 84 Linden Street—Two single or double rooms, easy commuting; swimming near by; private family; business people preferred; meals if desired. Wellesley 2043.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Two attractive rooms, quiet apartment; Protestant business couple; breakfast optional; reasonable. 23 Riverview Place. Nepperhan 3756.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, Bantam Lake, Lakeside, Conn.—200-acre estate in Litchfield Hills; 18-room colonial house, quiet, homelike vacation place; rates $20-$35; 6th season; booklet.

CENTERVILLE, MASS., Cape Cod—Attractive private home will take guests during August and fall months; very quiet and restful; meals optional. Box 138, Centerville, Mass.

CRAG-CREST
High in Ramapo Hills, home of quiet surroundings, loving atmosphere, for rest, study, recreation, swimming; easy commuting N. Y. MRS. J. C. STEWART, Mahwah, N. J.

MORIAH, N. Y.—In the Adirondacks, 3 miles from Port Henry on Lake Champlain, a quiet home for those who wish to rest and study; $1 per day for room and breakfast; weekly rates on request. MRS. NELLIE A. MICHELSEN.

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Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

THE BLUE SPRUCE
A paying guest house by the sea
ROCKPORT, MASSACHUSETTS

THE HOMESTEAD—Comfortable and restful home with beautiful grounds; near Hudson River and foothills of Catskills; home cooking, lake. RUTH A. CARL, Linderman Ave., Kingston, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

AIKEN MANOR and COTTAGES
On Webster Lake, Franklin, N. H.
A comfortable, cool country home with modern conveniences; over half mile of lake front, fine trees, exceptional bathing beach, large library; no extra charge for tennis, boats, canoes, bathing, etc.; 3 golf courses near by; accomodate 35; rates $18 to $25. MRS. CHARLES W. AIKEN

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Open Through September
Splendid cooking. Bathing. Sailing. Fishing. 530 to $40 double; $15 to $21 single. Six miles from Portland.
THE MISSES PERRY

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GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
A delightful old Colonial Inn; spacious grounds, broad verandas, outdoor sports, excellent food; moderate rates. MR. and MRS. WM. MacILROY, formerly of Asbury Park.

The ROSE-EDWARD, Weirs, N. H., only hotel on lake front; quality food, bathing, boating, fishing; rates on request.

VACATION in the Catskills with comforts of home cooking, with delights of outdoor sports; reasonable. Write "ROCKLEDGE," Shandaken, N. Y.

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Quogue, L. I., Ogilvie Cottage
In exclusive summer colony; charming home atmosphere; excellent table; easy walk to ocean or golf. Quogue phone 976.

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EAST VIEW MANOR, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y. near Long Beach—Loving attention; beautiful rooms, excellent table; shaded lawns; unusually cool; moderate rates; references; booklet on request. Tel. Rockville Centre 2869.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace Aspinwall 0419.

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BUSINESS couple will give room and board in exchange housework, no laundry; private house. 6807 259 St., Bellerose, L. I., N. Y.

EXPERIENCED general housemaid, without laundry; must be good cook and waitress; happy in suburban home, 12 miles out. S-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced and rapid; small salary to start, advancement. S-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Before Sept. 1, house director, dietitian, buyer, for girls' school, camp, guest-building. Only those with successful institutional experience need apply. SEA PINES SCHOOL, Brewster, Mass.

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MANUFACTURER'S AGENT desires additional line; if not represented in Chicago, write us. C. C. WARNER & CO., 1407 Merchandise Mart, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT and office manager desires position; long experience with large wholesale house now liquidating; can furnish best of references. JOHN M. RAMSEYER, 8 Oriole St., West Roxbury, Boston. Ph. Parkway 6384-R.

APARTMENT house superintendent, married, sterling character, experienced; rent, repair, etc., any capacity; capable entire management; prefer high type building; go anywhere New Jersey or New York vicinity; best reference. JOHN M. LA TOURETTE, 185 Speedwell Ave., Morristown, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, middle-aged Protestant woman; excellent disposition; will travel; drives; references. S-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEWORKER (American French)—Clean, competent, business couple or small adult family preferred. Write Box C 20, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

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INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Hancock 2716

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ETHEL CUNNINGHAM, Play Director University Settlement, pupil S. S. Curry, Boston; open for engagements. Bryant 9-8570, Hotel Flanders, N. Y. C.

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Room 202 Lib. 7267

Harriet H. Malcolmson Telephone
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395 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS
Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving, Marcel and Finger Waving, Haircutting, Shampooing, Manicuring, Facials.

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REMODELING

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SPECIALS:
Shampoo, Finger Marcel, $1.25
EUGENE Permanent $6.50

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ALL BRANCHES OF HAIRDRESSING
PERMANENT WAVING
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Anne Mason Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in
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Phone Kenmore 4397

BOSTON—Dorchester

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and all branches of Beauty Culture
LILLIAN WELSH
BEAUTY PARLOR
618 Washington Street
Codman Square
Tel. TALbot 4542

BOSTON—Jamaica Plain

Tel. Jam. 2862
MADAME RUTH'S
BEAUTY PARLOR
PERMANENT HAIR WAVING
and All Branches of Beauty Culture
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Your satisfaction is our pleasure.

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed
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54 Auburn Street, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

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Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
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Trunks and Baggage to all Boats and Trains
Cambridge Office
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256 Franklin St. Liberty 4182
Call Evenings Bel. 2738-M

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Smart hats for girl and matron; molding and repair work a specialty.
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Have You Tried Lightnin'?
A good gas for the money.

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60-62 MERRIMACK STREET

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24-Hour Service
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Belt Foundation Garments
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That Will Put You Ahead of the Season
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Satins, velvets and taffetas in black, brown and navy.
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SILK HOSIERY
59c pair
Every pair first quality
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In Satin, Taffeta, Felts
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FREDERICS, $5.00 *Including*
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Is the most ECONOMICAL fuel on the market. Use much less coal and get much less ash. One ton will convince you. We also sell
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Triumph

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toledo, Ore.

THE high school in this Oregon community is an institution of less than 150 pupils. For many years the publication of its "annual" has usually been a disheartening financial problem.

Concern over its production has always begun fairly early, and anxieties concerning it have waxed as the school year has waned. Sometimes Toledo High has managed to have just enough money for its project; a time or two it has had a few dollars to spare; but in the greater number of cases, debts of varying amounts have been left for the following year. However, without exception, the school organizations have rallied loyally to the support of the annual.

In September, 1932, the faculty leaned back and said: "It can't be done. Industries running only part time. Relief work needed. There's no money to be obtained."

The senior class replied, "The annual is a tradition. We have to try." The seniors were 26 strong. They established an annual fund, and began the routine requisitioning of small sums from this and that organization. The clubs exerted themselves to help. The sum grew. To the astonishment and gratification of everybody concerned, when the time for publication approached, the money in the bank plus that to be collected from assured sales of the book would amply suffice for all costs.

But early in March the bank closed, not to open again! And the high school fund was tied up. To the young people this was the inevitable: The file of annuals must always lack the number 1933, and the proudest tradition of the school was to be broken.

The seemingly defeated ones counseled among themselves. They reasoned that the essential part of any annual is the pictures; these they could have without any accompanying reading matter. But individual incomes were low or nil; so the boys and girls renewed their efforts. They rehearsed and so thoroughly advertised a play that they had a record-breaking house, obtaining enough money to buy the pictures they wanted. In addition they were able to put an expensive new curtain on their stage, and they had left a few dollars for incidentals.

The year in which the community suffered most from despondency and need has been the most successful financial period in the history of the high school.

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 88, 227

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

COMPARING No. 88, Halle, with No. 227, Hursley, we see how the old tunes were changed, as here, in rhythm and outline of melody, perhaps to suit different words. For these two are the same tune in different forms.

Halle has been traced to a book in Vienna that was published not later then 1780, for it was dedicated to the Empress Maria Theresa. Schicht's "Chorale Book" of 1819 also has the tune, among 1200 others. It has also been called Huguenot Melody and attributed to Peter Ritter (1760-1846), chapel master to the Duke of Baden. The tune is also named Bascal, and in Mason's Handel and Haydn collection it is named Framingham, for a town near Boston. In Ireland it is called Stillorgan, for a place near Dublin; and another hymnal has it as Te Deum.

The name Halle appears in "Sacred Songs for Family and Social Worship," published by Mason and Hasting in 1842, by which time the venturesome Mason had perhaps grown to feel that a German tune should have a German name. Halle is the university that stood so strongly for Protestantism.

Hursley, however, is an English name, for the parish where Dr. Keble was Vicar so long. The tune was used with his hymn, "Sun of my soul." At 227 we have Cowper's "O Lord, where'er Thy people meet," written for the dedication of a place of worship.

Thomas Toke Lynch (1818-1871), poet for 88 ("Gracious Spirit, dwell with me"), was a minister with small charges here and there, until he opened his new Mornington Church in Hampstead Road, London. His small congregation drew students from the theological colleges and other thoughtful young men, who were attracted by the inspiration of his preaching. He named a book of hymns, "The Rivulet" (1855), and it was rather questioned in the Congregational body, but time has declared in favor of these hymns, which included No. 88.

No. 205

BELMONT would also seem to be a tune with a various past. It has been attributed to Mozart, to Samuel Kebbe, to his son, and to a popular song; and all the while, Gardiner was claiming it as his own in his "Music and Friends." It is apparently an adaptation of a tune in his "Sacred Melodies" of 1812, and is found in several arrangements. Now G. Thalben-Ball has joined the train and has made a notable arrangement of a much-loved song.

William H. Bathurst (1796-1877), the poet here, was born near Bristol and was rector for a parish near Leeds. He retired because he could not fully accept the Book of Common Prayer. This hymn proves the devout consecration of his thought. In a Boston collection of 1848 the words are credited to "The Bath Collection," which is merely an abbreviation of the poet's own name, which appears thus in several American collections, as if Bath, Eng., or Maine, had issued it!

For the Scrapbook

The Twenty-Third Psalm in Indian Sign Language

THE Great Father above is a Shepherd Chief. I am His, and with Him I want not.

He throws out to me a rope, and the name of the rope is love, and He draws me to where the grass is green and the water not dangerous, and I eat and lie down satisfied.

Sometimes my heart is very weak and falls down, but He lifts it up again and draws me into a good road. His name is Wonderful.

Some time, it may be very soon, it may be longer, it may be a long, long time, He will draw me into a place between mountains. It is dark there, but I'll draw back not. I'll be afraid not, for it is there between these mountains that the Shepherd Chief will meet me, and the hunger I have felt in my heart all through this life will be satisfied. Sometimes He makes the love rope into a whip, but afterward He gives me a staff to lean on.

He spreads a table before me with all kinds of food. He puts His hands upon my head and all the "tired" is gone. My cup He fills till it runs over.

What I tell you is true, I lie not. These roads that are "away ahead" will stay with me through this life, and afterward I will go to live in the "Big Tepee" and sit down with the Shepherd Chief forever.—Churchman Afield.

Betty Bee

The Busy Queen

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

QUEEN BEE was settled in her new home and happy in her work. Seemingly tireless, she went rapidly from brood cell to brood cell, depositing her eggs. If the cell was a large one, she laid a drone egg; in the smaller cells, which predominated, she laid worker-bee eggs.

Sixty thousand eggs were required to fill the cells; but she must work on and on because 40,000 of these cells would develop nymphs that must be ministered to by thousands of nurse-bees. Soon this vast multitude would be going forth to collect nectar, or taking up the duties of the household.

Betty Bee marveled at the placid patience of her queen, who seemed content to remain in the darkest recesses of the hive and devote her life to the incessant laying of eggs.

Lunch hour meant nothing to Queen Bee. When she felt the urge to eat, one of her attendants was there with honey for her lips. A queen? Perhaps; but in name only. A slave, in truth, to her hive and her duties.

Ad-O-Grams No. 36

Published July 7
Answers:
1. Barbison Plaza Hotel
2. Bretton Woods
3. Grape-Nuts
4. The Stevens, Chicago.
5. Duro Metal Products Co.
6. Kellogg's
7. Hotel Martha Washington

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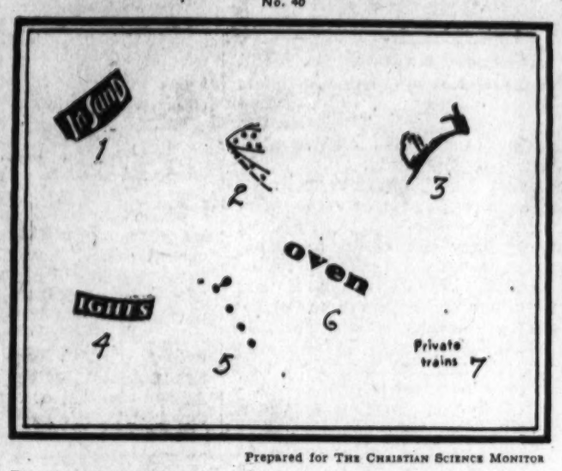
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

JOY comes to the waiting worker, but eludes the swift pursuer.—DANA.

Ad-O-Grams

No. 40



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 40." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

In Lighter Vein

Its Purpose

Restaurant Patron: "Waiter, do you call this an oyster stew? The oyster in this stew isn't big enough to flavor it."

Waiter: "Well, suh; dat oystah was not put in to flavor it, sah. He's jes' supposed to christen it."—*Pathfinder.*

A Fretful Quatrain

Is there no porter on this earth
Who'll put my bag beneath my berth
Without first making sure that he
Has turned it upside down for me?
Judge.

Of Some Help

Student: "What would you advise me to read after graduation?"

Prof.: "The 'help wanted' columns."

Emotional Luggage

Hotel Manager (to new guest): "I shall have to ask you to pay in advance. Your luggage is too—er—emotional."

Guest: "Emotional?"

"Yes—easily moved."—*Answers.*

Boy Scout Driver

"Why do you call your wife a 'Boy Scout' driver?"

"Well, she makes at least one good turn each day."

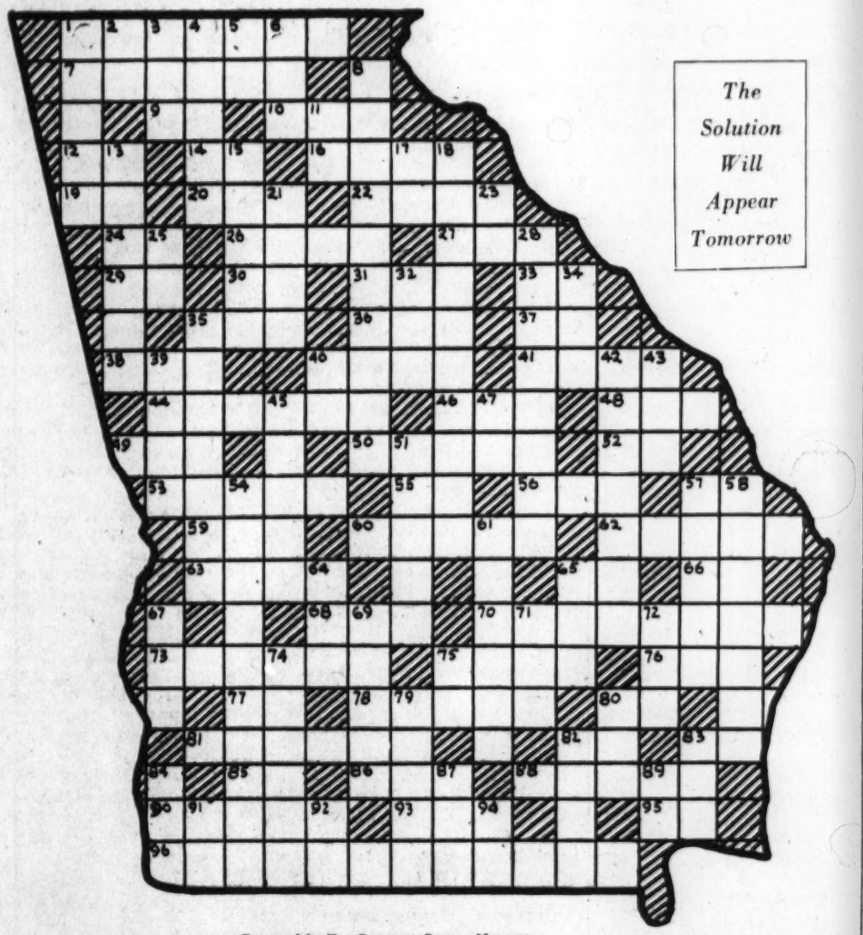
Easily Done

First Pupil: "I spent eight solid hours on my algebra last night."

Second Pupil: "You did? How so?"

First Pupil: "I put it under my mattress and slept on it."—*Pathfinder.*

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle—No. 27



The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ACROSS

1—Name of this State.
7—The President has a winter (?) in this State.
9—Plural suffix.
10—A tree.
12—District of Columbia.
14—Not out.
16—Forwarded.
19—Spanish "I."
20—No'hing.
22—Chimney.
24—Tantalum (ab.).
26—Stockings.
27—Spanish "river."
29—Seventh note.
30—Maiden loved by Zeus.
31—Brief sleep.
33—Company.
35—Ferries (?) between New York and Brooklyn.
36—Suffix denoting "full of."
37—Military police.
38—Point of compass.
40—Epidermis.
41—Javanese tree.
44—Rock formation in this State noted for its whiteness.
46—Hindu cymbals used by religious devotees.
48—Indian tribe.
49—Latin "thus."
50—Obsolete variant of "clerge."
52—Greek (ab.)
53—Not these.
55—Upon.
56—French coin.
57—South America.
58—Latin "I."
60—Native of Sweden.
62—Contest in boxing.
63—Dispatch.
65—Preposition.
66—Contraction of "old."
68—European (ab.).
70—Chief port of this State.
73—Head gear of a reindeer.
75—Center of an apple.
76—Chinese coin.
77—Exclamation.
78—Small mountain.
80—Before A. D.
81—Pertaining to a font.
82—I.
83—College degree.
85—Rhode Island.
86—Point of the compass.
88—More than 1,000,000 people of this race reside in this State.
90—Part of "rope."
92—Same.
95—Railway (ab.).
96—Flower of this State.

DOWN

1—Orator of this State who led in restoring good feeling between North and South after Civil War.
2—Suffix used to indicate object of action.
3—Same as "36 across."
4—This and "18 down" and "87 down" are important "naval stores" in this State.
5—Gram (ab.).
6—International Trainmen's Order.
7—Famous swamp in this State.
11—Like.
13—Product raised in abundance in this State.
15—Nothing.
17—New Latin.
18—See "4 down."
21—Louis (humorous nickname).
23—East Indies.
25—Three-toed sloth.
28—Noted river in this State.
32—Spanish "so."
34—Opposite (ab.).
35—Fruit made famous by this State.
39—Issue.
40—South latitude.
42—Textile city of this State, known as "Lowell of the South."
43—Sterling (ab.).
45—American buffalo.
47—Article.
51—Baser.
54—First Governor of this Colony.
57—Famous mountain in this State, on which figures of famous Confederate leaders are carved.
58—Capital of this State.
61—Explorer who crossed State in 1540, looking for gold.
64—Sound of fourth letter.
65—Avenue (ab.).
67—See "4 down."
69—Only 20 per cent of this State's population is (?).
71—Part of verb "to be."
72—New York City.
74—Poet of this State who is being recognized among the world's greatest.
75—Connecticut (ab.).
79—Bone of the forearm (pl.).
80—Ask for weekly.
82—Jumble.
83—Young male.
84—Type of light.
87—Point of the compass.
89—Railroad (ab.).
91—Exclamation.
93—Accomplish.
94—Year (ab.).

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Have" and "have got" (Miss N. T. M.)—Yes, each has its use. Use "have" when the thought is one of possession. Use "have got" when the thought is one of acquisition. For example: "A dog has teeth"; "The dog has got the rabbit." The teeth are his natural property; they came through no effort. But the rabbit came by his prowess.

Remember that "has" and "have" are the present tense of the verb "have." "Have" means "possess, own, retain." "Has got" and "have got" are the present perfect tense of the verb "get." Inasmuch as "get" means "obtain," "have got" may be used wherever "have obtained" would be proper.

Comma between two adjectives modifying same substantive ("Teacher")—A comma should separate two adjectives of equal value,—coördinate in thought,—which modify the same substantive. For example, "I never saw a handsomer, brighter child"; "He proved to be an honest, sincere worker"; "They were keen, anxious-looking men."

If, however, the second adjective seems to unite with the substantive to form a definite concept, which the first adjective qualifies, the comma is not necessary. For example: "They had a big black cat"; "The king rode a beautiful white horse"; "She was a kind-hearted young woman." ("Black" modifies "cat," but "big" modifies "black cat"; "white" modifies "horse," but "beautiful" describes "white horse"; "young" modifies "woman," but "kind-hearted" tells what kind of "young woman."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Boston Transcript: Governors will hereafter rate a 19-gun salute from the army and navy. The two extra guns ordered by President Roosevelt may be considered as recognition of the added hardship of the gubernatorial job in these troublous times.

Arkansas Gazette: A statistic tells us that the United States uses more than 30 billion tin cans annually, and "has no tin deposits of any consequence." No? Take a look at some of our back yards, professor.

Roanoke Times: A feminist leader predicts that the day will come when women will be getting men's wages. As though they don't do that very thing every Saturday night.

Detroit News: The effects of money fluctuations will presently be brought home to us, thinks Babson. Meanwhile, thousands have never been struck by a falling dollar.

San Francisco Chronicle: Nothing else minimizes the importance of tennis like the elimination of America's entries.

Punch: It must have been a native of Aberdeen who, in a London bargain basement, asked the attendant if there were another floor below.

Chicago Daily News: What's the world coming to? Well, one gets an idea from the pictures of bicycles, long skirts and puffed sleeves in department store ads.

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Paper Dolls

My recent classes in costume designing in high school have afforded me the opportunity during vacation of making paper dolls, charging a small amount for each set (consisting of one doll and several dresses). After the first one was made, orders came in faster than I could fill them. My first sales were to neighborhood children, but now my orders come from all parts of the city and out of town. My co-workers (all of them tiny friends) receive a percentage of each set that they sell, thereby giving them a "vacation vocation," too.

Eunice B.

Summer Waitress

During my college days I obtained a position as waitress in a hotel. It was located in a religious and educational summer resort. Most of the hotel force was composed of college students and teachers. I made some lovely friendships there, and had the privilege of serving several distinguished people. I also enjoyed many good lectures and plays and much good music, besides outdoor sports. With the remuneration I was able to maintain myself during the summer and buy fall clothing for college.

Mrs. J. W. R.

Restaurants

BOSTON

BOSTON'S WATERSIDE ★ ROOF DECK
Directly on the Charles
Exclusively for Dining
Table d'Hôte and à la Carte
Impressive River Panorama
Telephone Kenmore 2960
HOTEL SHERATON
Beacon Street

POLLY PERKINS RESTAURANT
(MARJORIE D. CLIFFORD)
DIRECTLY BACK OF STATE HOUSE
35c-50c Luncheon 11-2—50c-65c Dinner 5-7
Also a la carte service
Eat in or out of doors Laf. 8079
71 HANCOCK ST., near Mt. Vernon

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Canterbury Lunch
Pure Food—tastily prepared by American housewives and sold at reasonable prices.
80 Nassau Street
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

GLOUCESTER, MASS.
Busy Bee Restaurant
Quality, Quantity, Service.
Large comfortable booths.
84 Main St., Gloucester, Mass.

The White Gull
Chicken, Steak, Fish and Lobster Dinners
A la Carte Service
67 Essex Ave., Gloucester, Mass. Tel. 1148-M

WEST THORNTON, N. H.
IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS
The Robbins Nest
Between Plymouth and the Profile
Built from an old covered Bridge
15 years' reputation for good food and a practical, pleasing, picturesque service for motorists. Interesting free folder.

CONCORD, N. H.
CINDERELLA
An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Lunches Put Up to Take Out
CONCORD, N. H. Opp. State House

SALEM, MASS.
Moustakis Bros.
220 ESSEX STREET
TEA ROOM
SODA FOUNTAIN and
CANDY SHOP
We are glad to serve Monitor readers when in Salem or
PORTLAND, MAINE

CROZET, VA.
The Dutch Gardens
Restaurant and Cottages
is a quiet spotlessly clean stopover place during your Virginia travels.
REASONABLE PRICES
completely furnished dooms with bath.
CROZET, VIRGINIA

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS

WORCESTER
(Continued)

Sunnyside Greenhouses
Dial 24667
2 Boxford Street, Worcester
Cut Flowers, Potted Plants

OLD BOWLING ALLEY TEA ROOM
MOUNTAIN ROAD, PRINCETON, MASS.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.
Meals served on the Porch.
Telephone Princeton 19-4

VERNER'S MARKETS
MEATS—GROCERIES—PROVISIONS
371 PLEASANT ST. 241 LINCOLN ST.
Dial 5-1281 Dial 37241
FREE DELIVERY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Crime News and the Monitor

AN AROUSED and informed public opinion is imperative if the menace of the gangster, the racketeer, and the kidnaper is to be ended in America.

Since its founding The Christian Science Monitor has consistently refused to sensationalize crime, to exploit admitted reader interest in crime, or to build circulation on any appeal to morbidity. We do, however, assure our readers that to the extent that an informed public opinion must be built upon a faithful knowledge of what the crime problem really is, the Monitor will publish the essential news, without glorifying the criminal and without minimizing the crime.

The vital influence which the individual citizen must exert in organizing society against the organized criminal is well expressed by Mr. Louis McH. Howe, personal secretary to President Roosevelt, in an article contributed to the Saturday Evening Post. He declares:

> The kidnaper cannot be eliminated without eliminating the gangster, and the gangster cannot be eliminated without eliminating the racketeer, and the whole evil structure is so knit together as to make the rise and fall of one branch of its membership affect all organized criminal bands. Therefore, the interest in the suppression of this most despicable form of evil by the average citizen is apparently serious enough to lead him back to his government, state and nation, in a determination to take up the whole crime problem in an active way and not to stop until again justice is triumphant.

The Monitor's concern with crime news is no less than the concern of every patriotic citizen of every country of the world in seeking to understand the nature of this menace, to approach it constructively and to lend his individual support to his state and nation, in stamping it out—in thought as well as in act.

The friendly and not entirely unjustified criticism of the newspapers with which Mr. Howe opened his valuable article will be somewhat lost on readers of the Monitor: "Completely unnoticed by the press or the public," Mr. Howe wrote, "the resolution introduced by Senator Copeland (calling for senatorial investigation into racketeering) slipped through with scarcely a word of comment during the closing days of the session." This resolution did not go "completely unnoticed." Because of its deep social significance the Monitor gave to this news affecting crime prominent display and later followed it with an especially contributed article by Senator Copeland himself.

We mention this not as inherently important, nor to suggest that the Monitor was peculiarly quick to appreciate the value of this development in the resurgence of American opinion against organized crime. We mention it only because it illustrates the policy of the Monitor with respect to crime news and because this policy has at times been misunderstood by both our friends and our critics. We welcome the opportunity to make clear the view which this newspaper takes in connection with all antisocial news.

It was not long ago, for example, that the New York Evening Post, in arguing the prohibition problem, contended that "The Christian Science Monitor cannot even present a complete picture of prohibition conditions in the United States because its religious policies prevent it from printing the killings and other unpleasant incidents of enforcement."

The statement is, of course, incorrect. It is not a part of the practice of Christian Science to ignore erroneous physical and moral conditions, but to heal them. It is also not a part of the policy of The Christian Science Monitor to ignore erroneous social and political conditions, but to promote an understanding of these conditions so that we may all play a part in their elimination.

With this purpose clearly in view the Monitor has in recent months—with the increasing need of understanding the crime problem and meeting it—published numerous articles illuminating, as one among other erroneous conditions, the nature and extent of the real issue with which the nation is faced. These articles have candidly depicted the prevalence of the activities of the racketeer and the kidnaper, their corrupting influence upon industry and politics, and the opportunities which every citizen can grasp in ending their sway.

Last week the Monitor touched upon a trial for murder which is being conducted in Salem, Massachusetts, and we notice that a good-natured contemporary has described our article as "the newspaper sensation of the week." Since only about twenty-five words out of twenty-five hundred words were used to describe the actual incident of the crime we can hardly consider the article itself sensational, but we are most gratified to note that our contemporary was quick to recognize and to welcome the larger, fundamental point of our discussion, namely that the "current demonstrations outside the courthouse might operate in the miscarriage of justice"—with respect to the law, or with respect to the accused. The case in Salem is a valuable laboratory study in problems which affect trial by jury everywhere.

The vital fact which differentiates the Monitor's presentation of news concerning crime and its exploitation for mere commercial gain is the point of view from which the news is written, the purpose behind the writing. The point of view of the Monitor will never be merely to record a crime, but to reveal the conditions underlying crime. The purpose of the Monitor will never be to cater to the emotions of the reader, but to serve his understanding.

The problem of organized crime, as Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, has warned America, and as Sir Herbert Samuel, the Home Secretary, has warned Great Britain, today demands as never before the penetrating thought of citizens and officials, and it is well that this problem should be understood.

This is the goal which was before the Monitor when it was founded and which is before it today: To aid its readers in gaining a knowledge and an insight into social conditions so that all may exert a constructive and a needed influence in checking crime, in ejecting social error and in maintaining law and order.

Sport of Kings—Tool of Knaves

THERE is something thrillingly beautiful and graceful about a race horse. Friends of these beautiful creatures have argued that justification of the race track lies in the fact that this type of horse has been brought to its peak by track requirements.

There have been a few examples upon which to base these arguments. There have been owners who lived up to the best traditions of the sport. But, for every Man O'War and Gallant Fox there have been a thousand minor performers, the great army of horses referred to in the jargon of the track as "the ponies."

These include horses that support a horde of human parasites who gain a livelihood not by performances honestly coaxed from the runners, but by cruelties and inhuman treatment meted out to the loyal animals. It is a story that shocks and revolts, a sordid story of crooked jockeys, of worse than crooked trainers, or owners who care only for the few dollars to be gained by winning—or by losing.

Hand in hand with dishonesty goes cruelty and degradation. Bits of sponge thrust up nostrils so that laboring lungs may not get sufficient breath; tricks of riders who know how to make the most gallant effort count for naught, and—most loathsome of all—dope.

The latest scandal to break in the American racing world gives a glimpse of what goes on behind the track. Federal narcotic agents, when arresting seven men at a Chicago track, declare that they have evidence to show the doping of 200 horses in as many races over a period of eight months. Horse "doping" is a secret business.

Such a record should awaken nation-wide indignation. It should arouse in the most complacent individual a deep sense of disgust. Perhaps it may even cause the man who bets his two dollars on "the ponies" to stop and ponder. For, in the last analysis, it is through the pari-mutuel windows, and through the undercover bookmakers, that the money comes to torture and debauch the most beautiful creature that serves mankind.

A Plea for Certainty

ONE of the most hopeful pieces of news that has come out of Washington in many a long day is the advice that President Roosevelt intends to look to business improvement as the spur of recovery. That means that he will let the money problem alone for the time being. While many citizens would have preferred to see certainty take the place of uncertainty in currency policy, they will rejoice that the Administration has ceased to encourage speculation, and that business is invited to move forward under its own steam.

Ever since March the theory has been sedulously circulated that the fall in the foreign exchange of the dollar is a warrant for immediately higher prices within the United States. The connection has never been made entirely clear. The mistake has lain in confusing depreciation of the dollar abroad with depreciation of the dollar at home. They are two different phenomena. Depreciation of the foreign exchange of the dollar means a marking up of only those prices at home which are determined by world conditions. In the United States these are fewer and less important than in any other country. Nevertheless the depreciation of the currency unit has been made the occasion for bidding up internal prices of all kinds.

The rise in domestic prices might have been justified if at the same time the foreign exchange of the dollar was depreciating there had been a simultaneous depreciation of the home price of the dollar. This latter phenomenon is often called inflation. Many people, and too many commentators, have thought that the United States has been undergoing currency inflation. One reason has just been stated. Depreciation has been held to constitute inflation. Another reason is that people have been under the impression that the currency inflationary powers Congress has vested in the President have been in use. Yet the figures show a contraction of currency in circulation from $7,538,000,000 on March 8 to $5,601,000,000 on July 26. There has been no inflation.

These misapprehensions were sufficient to boost security prices on the New York Stock Exchange by almost 100 per cent in three months. Then the break came. Losses have been enormous. Many of them, unfortunately, have been suffered by the general public throughout the country. Once again a great deal of honestly earned money has been sucked into the vortex of Wall Street and lost there. Whole communities have been deprived of its use. Perhaps the speculators have also suffered, but the so-called "big shots" were no doubt wise enough to close their commitments before the boom became fantastic.

With neither the one nor the other can the person who is trying to work for the development of an ordered economy have much sympathy. It is impossible, however, to gainsay the market traders who, nursing their burned fingers, allege that the Administration encouraged the speculation. Depreciation was "egged on." No statement came out of Washington that the mere fact of depreciation did not necessarily establish a warrant for wholesale price advances at home. And the misunderstanding about inflation which was so often taken for granted was allowed to befuddle the public mentality.

The Administration is happily relying now upon business recovery. This may have been stimulated by the speculators. But it can never be sustained by them. Only the underlying facts of a restoration of balance in the business situation can justify higher prices. The effort to regain such a balance has been auspicious. It will continue to point the way forward, however, only as the Administration reduces the uncertainty on which only speculators thrive for the certainty which business requires as the condition of solid achievement.

Health Board Vaccination Orders

THE tendency occasionally found in boards of health to make unwarranted demands for vaccination receives a wholesome check from a survey made at the University of Chicago. Prof. Newton Edwards has been making an investigation of the schools and the law, which he has embodied in his newly published book, "The Courts and the Public Schools." As part of his field he has examined the authority of boards of health to make vaccination a condition of school attendance. He reports:

> According to the weight of authority, a board of health, in the absence of an actual or threatened epidemic of smallpox, cannot make vaccination a condition of school attendance unless expressly authorized to do so by statute.

Dr. Edwards cites then a case to illustrate his finding. The State Board of Health of Wisconsin passed a rule that no pupil should be permitted to attend a public or private school without a certificate of vaccination. It acted under a statute authorizing it "to make such rules and regulations and to take such measures as may, in its judgment, be necessary for the protection of the people of the State from Asiatic cholera, or other dangerous contagious diseases."

The compulsory vaccination order was killed by the Wisconsin Supreme Court. It held that the rule was an attempt to exercise legislative power on the part of the State Board of Health. It further regarded the ruling as unreasonable and arbitrary, because there was very little danger of smallpox at any place in the State.

Many will be reassured by the conclusion Professor Edwards has reached. "The courts concede," he says, "that the Legislature cannot delegate legislative power to a board of health."

The disposition to be arbitrary and dictatorial is common enough among boards of many kinds, and is not absent sometimes from health boards. Doubtless when tempted to overstep what is actually their authority, they frequently do not know what is the common practice. Each community is naturally inclined to be a law unto itself. Therefore, a review of the general law is useful.

Journeys in a Garden

MANY and varied are the voyages on which one may joyfully venture while sitting in a garden. All that is needed is a long, comfortable chair beneath a friendly bough. And a half-dozen books at easy hand. For this is high holiday and no one author shall monopolize this interlude which so pleasantly breaks the working year.

Ulysses' fearsome wanderings as he struggles to rejoin the constant Penelope only languidly attract; the traveler in the garden has his own wanderings to attend to. A few pages of Strachey or André Maurois serve only to remind the reader of Bobby Burns's reflection that "a man's a man for a' that," and recall to affectionate memory happy encounters with humble folk whose lives were no less inspiring than those of potentates and poets.

The beauty of it is that these garden journeyings require little effort—and no expense. The swaying crowns of three Lombardy poplars at the garden's end waft, as if on a magic carpet, the quiet sitter to tranquil upper reaches of rivers in France in whose calm, cool depths lie the clear reflections of giant poplars that fringe the water's edge.

A tumultuous sudden gust of breeze sets the tops of the three poplars gayly dancing like a trio of sun-kissed graces and, by some curious association of ideas, lands the garden vacationist on the uncertain deck of a pitching tramp wetly pushing its wheezy course round Cape Hatteras in a heavy squall.

Evening lengthens the shadows of the three poplars and a night hawk wings his fitful, jerky flight just below the darkening sky. Why does his raucous squawk recall the shrill cries of strong-pinioned sea gulls whirling in untired and ceaseless motion as they fly far out to sea from the Irish coast to meet incoming ships? The answer halts and comes no more readily than to tell why the slight, delicate, earthy smell of a cool garden, freshly watered, should swiftly change to the strong, sweet perfume of jasmine-scented hedges in Florida 2000 miles away.

So away with all abstractions. It is enough to be grateful for all mundane beauty. Is it not high holiday? And can there be better employment of the welcome period than journeying in a garden?

Editorial Notes

One of the most practical of the numerous hot weather suggestions of the summer was made by Miss Lucille Fleetwood, postmistress at Atherton, Ill. She suggested to housewives that they call her on the telephone before walking to the village post office to see if they had received mail. The men also were quick to see the advantage of the idea, and now the familiar "Anything for me today?" is heard more frequently over the telephone than at the general delivery window.

It is hardly possible that a more auspicious name could have been chosen for the conference that will, from Aug. 14 to 28, bring together at Banff, Alta., Canada, representatives of the nations having frontage on Mr. Balboa's ocean. Its mission is the furtherance of amity and it is known as the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Adding a business course at Rugby, famous English boys' school, should enable the students to "hit the ball" as well as kick it.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Have Presidents Depreciated?

"THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE," a book written by Prof. Herbert Agar, and just issued from the press of Houghton, Mifflin Company, sets up a theory which must be of great interest to all who are observing intelligently the course of American politics. Professor Agar offers the proposition that there has been a steady deterioration in the intellectual capacity and political ability of the Presidents of the United States since the earliest days of the Republic, except in the single instance of Abraham Lincoln.

He holds that six of the first Presidents were men of the very highest ability, but that ever since the trend has been downward, except in the case of Lincoln preëminently, and less certainly in those of Cleveland, Roosevelt and Wilson. His theory is put in graphic form by a chart in which all the Presidents, from Washington to Harding, are graded as standing above or below a line of character and ability.

Who drew this line, or how its position is to be determined, is not at the moment clear, although doubtless Professor Agar has attempted to defend it in his work. At any rate, all the Presidents up to and including John Quincy Adams are placed well above the line, as are the later exceptions, Lincoln, Cleveland, Roosevelt and Wilson, with Andrew Johnson and Taft squarely on the line. All the remaining Presidents are ranked far below it, with Grant and Harding in the deepest abysses of incapacity.

Professor Agar is no enthusiastic democrat. He introduces his conclusions after his historical study with Spengler's pessimistic estimate of democracy:

> Democracy and plutocracy are the same thing under the two aspects of wish and actuality, theory and practice, knowing and doing. It is the tragic comedy of the world-improvers' and freedom-teachers' desperate fight against money that they are ipso facto assisting money to be effective. . . . The freedom of public opinion involves the preparation of public opinion, which costs money; and the freedom of the press brings with it the question of possession of the press, which again is a matter of money; and with the franchise comes electioneering, in which he who pays the piper calls the tune. The representatives of the ideas look at one side only, while the representatives of money operate with the other. . . . So it runs in every last act of a culture-drama, when the megalopolis has become master over the rest.

But he goes further than Spengler in ascribing the deterioration of the chief magistrates of the United States wholly to the gradual progress of universal suffrage. When they were selected by few votes from privileged classes, they were in the main men of superior capacity, and of unselfish devotion to the public weal. As the franchise gradually became enlarged, even to the point of taking in women, the results were disastrous, as behold the unfortunate Harding.

The theory is an interesting one, its value depending very largely upon the estimate which may be placed upon the respective intellectual attributes of the various Presidents. But what is chiefly interesting is the fact that a theory of this sort should be so elaborately set forth just at the time when the executive branch of the United States Government is yielding many of its functions to a President who comes too late to be appraised by the professor.

President Roosevelt is being vested with authority which none of those six heroes of the earlier days could possibly have been given. Lloyd George, only a day or two ago, in the House of Commons, referred to this as an American experiment only paralleled by that in Russia and in Italy. It does not suggest that if indeed progressive deterioration affects our Presidents, the people as a whole are aware of the fact.

* * *

The Blue Eagle which has been adopted as the symbol of America's National Recovery Administration is, as the small boys would express it, "some bird." On his soaring wings he is to lift the nation out of the Slough of Despond and carry it to the very crests of the Delectable Mountains. The task is enough to make any fowl blue.

Perhaps if Benjamin Franklin were living today he might find the occasion fitting to renew his protest against the adoption of the eagle as the United States' national emblem, and his appeal that the turkey should be given that honor instead. The eagle, said Franklin, "is a bird of bad moral character; he does not get his living honestly: . . . too lazy to fish for himself, he watches the labor of the fishing hawk; and when that diligent bird has at length taken a fish, and is bearing it to his nest for the support of his mate and young ones, the bald eagle pursues and takes it from him."

This is a serious indictment. The turkey, Franklin thought, would be a far better bird to symbolize the young nation. As for the present need of a symbol for restoration, perhaps some old-fashioned industrialists, contemplating the new wage scales with disfavor, might approve the pelican, which, as is well known, strips its breast of its softest feathers to make a warm and cozy nest for its young.

What Do the Senses Tell?

By PROF. HENRI PIERON
Of the Sorbonne, Paris

Excerpts (translated from the French) from an address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Chicago.

THE impressions admitted by the senses constitute the primary base on which human consciousness is built. However, one should not attach too much importance to the scrupulous study of sensory phenomena. . . . Thanks to a mass of convergent research, which in other respects is too often uncorrelated, a great deal of data has been accumulated which already permits us to comprehend better how the first contacts between mankind and the world are made. . . .

In reply to the question: What do we comprehend through the senses, a simple enumerative answer seems obvious, an answer based on a catalogue of colors, odors, tastes, etc. But the ingenious processes of investigation which have furnished indirect indications of the processes going on in the world permit us to place the impressions of the sense organs with which nature has endowed us, over against the data of artificial agencies which are the . . . recordings utilized by our technique.

So it is that we can exactly place phenomena capable of exerting a sensory stimulation, and those which our senses ignore, and which we have been able to cognize only indirectly by transforming them into processes able to make impressions upon us. For instance, the ultra-violet ray, which is imperceptible to the eye, is revealed by an induced fluorescence. . . .

But in these categories of processes there exist certain limitations to efficiency; for example, some substances capable of producing revealing chemical actions do not betray themselves in aqueous solution either by odor or taste; and some rays, some electro-magnetic waves, of sufficiently high or low frequency manifest themselves neither by light nor by heat.

Some forces which can exert considerable effect, like magnetism, are entirely ignored by our senses; between the armatures of the most powerful electro-magnet nothing indicates to us directly whether the magnetic field exerts some millions of dynes or not. . . .

The mass of these data, from the different viewpoints which we have examined, is well calculated to give definite meaning to this reflection of the great Helmholtz, that "the pictures which we form of things cannot be more than symbols, simply tokens of objects which we learn to use in governing our movements and actions."

Intervening in our consciousness are only internal biologic processes, which by a curious paradox we have the greatest difficulty in discovering and recognizing; all our sensations lie on the line of electrical charges in the circuit of cells stimulating one another, and yet we build with that a picture of an exterior world, which evidently can be nothing more than a symbolic designation, so far removed from reality that the word which designates a sensation is the sensation itself. . . .

Our perceptions themselves are symbols, natural, it is true, evidently universal, but which even at that are no nearer reality than symbols adopted in algebra and equations of such and such degree, and which can even be more remote according to the criterion of results in previsibility. And, as Langevin has very justly remarked, the effort of science, to make further advance, must today consist in winning its freedom from the heavy shackles with which sensory consciousness binds it.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Long Hours on the Farm

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An Associated Press dispatch on the financial news page of the Monitor reports a 7 per cent increase in farm wages. The figures given are interesting.

We are asked to look with horror upon conditions in factories that show fifty hours of labor for $5 in wages. The farm hand in South Carolina works from sixty to seventy hours for $3.30. This contrasts to $7.32 in 1929. There are several points here which, in my estimation, bear amplification and study. May I offer several propositions for discussion?

1. The growers of wheat, cotton and tobacco, being guaranteed a profit through a consumer tax, should be compelled to subscribe to a code of minimum wages and maximum hours of labor and machinery, as well as curtailed production.

2. Since the prices of these products have already passed, or are close to, those of 1929, the minimum wage should be that of 1929—$3.23 a day in the North and $1.69 in the South.

3. The farming industry in general should be asked to submit a voluntary code as to wages and hours or operate under a blanket ruling by the President.

4. If farm wages in the South were raised to a level approximating that of the North, the purchasing power gained thereby would create a tremendous consumer demand.

5. The South offers more possibility to the United States for trade expansion than Europe.

Hollywood, Fla. H. JOHN ROSS.

Favorite "Best" Books

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many persons must wish to add some of their favorites to the list of the one hundred best books by American women. How did it ever happen that Ruth McEnery Stuart was not included among the humorists, nor Louise Imogen Guiney among the poets? And Olive Tilford Dargan ought to have been in the list as dramatist, as poet and as writer of fiction. "Call Home the Heart," which she wrote under the pen name of Fielding Burke, has been called by distinguished critics one of the finest stories of recent times. And she has to her credit several books of exquisite poems, and three volumes of remarkable dramas: "Semiramis and Other Plays," "Lords and Lovers," and "The Mortal Gods."

Chilmark, Mass. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Brewers' Goal of Education

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At a meeting of the directors of the National Brewers Association, recently held in Chicago, one multi-millionaire brewer of New York expressed his confident belief that the output for the first year of legalized beer would reach 40,000,000 barrels.

In the enthusiasm engendered through this roseate outlook for their traffic, this doughty brewer said the industry would undertake a campaign "to make the public realize the true value of beer as a national drink." In the scope of this great nation-wide educational uplift, and to make it more impressive upon all newcomers to our fair land, may come the suggestion that we remove the lighted torch from the hand of the Statue of Liberty, and substitute a huge stein of beer.

Now, to reach this high ideal in our national life, it will be incumbent on every citizen to do his or her part in bringing about this exhilarating condition. Our fine young womanhood must not be overlooked in this campaign of higher education. When they absorb their portion of this 40,000,000 barrels of brewer prosperity, they are really adding to the prosperity of our great textile mills, through the increased yardage of the silken and cotton fabrics that will be required to clothe the increasing rotundity of our American women.

Here also is our great laboring class that wants to be represented in this ideal beer uplift. When they enlist in this campaign, they may find compensation for the waning and dulling of their once worthy ambition to provide luxuries, including the automobile, for their loved ones, that in drinking their portion of this great overflow of the national standard of good cheer, they are helping to keep the wolf from the door of the brewer's family. Moreover, as they soak their systems with this highly educative beer, they may entertain a patriotic feeling, that in sustaining this education campaign they are also helping poor old "Uncle Sam" to "smudge his balance" so he may carry on.

Troy, Ohio. H. A. COSLEY.